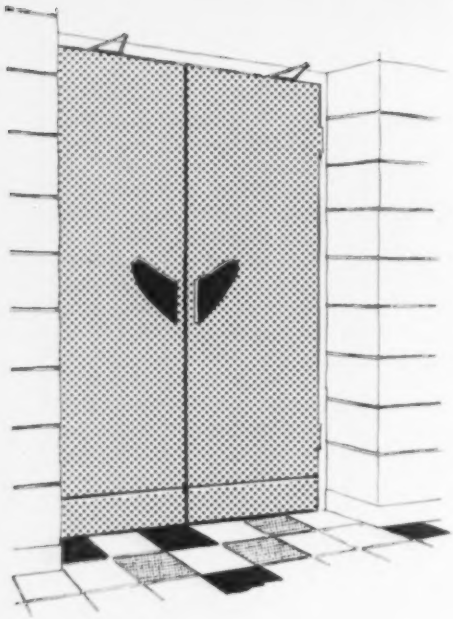
The Architect



Only the SLIM arms can be seen

The "BRITON 500" is a door closer designed for use when the appearance of the door and surroundings are of the first consideration. With nothing visible except the slim arms, which are styled to be as streamlined and unobtrusive as possible, it achieves complete concealment without loss of power or door control. The "BRITON 500" is suitable for internal single-action doors not exceeding 7ft. by 3ft. in size, and 112lb in weight.

THE BRITON 500

Concealed Door Closer

- ★ Smooth and silky check-action.
- ★ Bounce completely eliminated.
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- ★ Stand open device put in and out of action as desired
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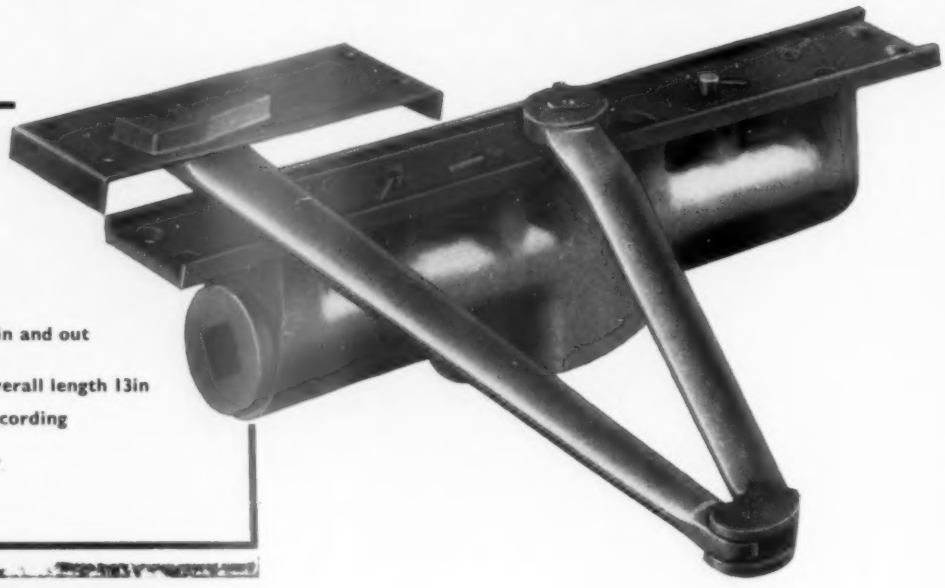
- ★ Opens to 90° or 180° according to fixing position.
- ★ No oil leakage.



William Newman & Sons Ltd. HOSPITAL STREET, BIRMINGHAM 19

British Ceramic Tiles at the Kings Hall, Stoke-on-Trent
Architect: F. S. King, A.R.I.B.A., (Wood, Goldstraw & Yorath)

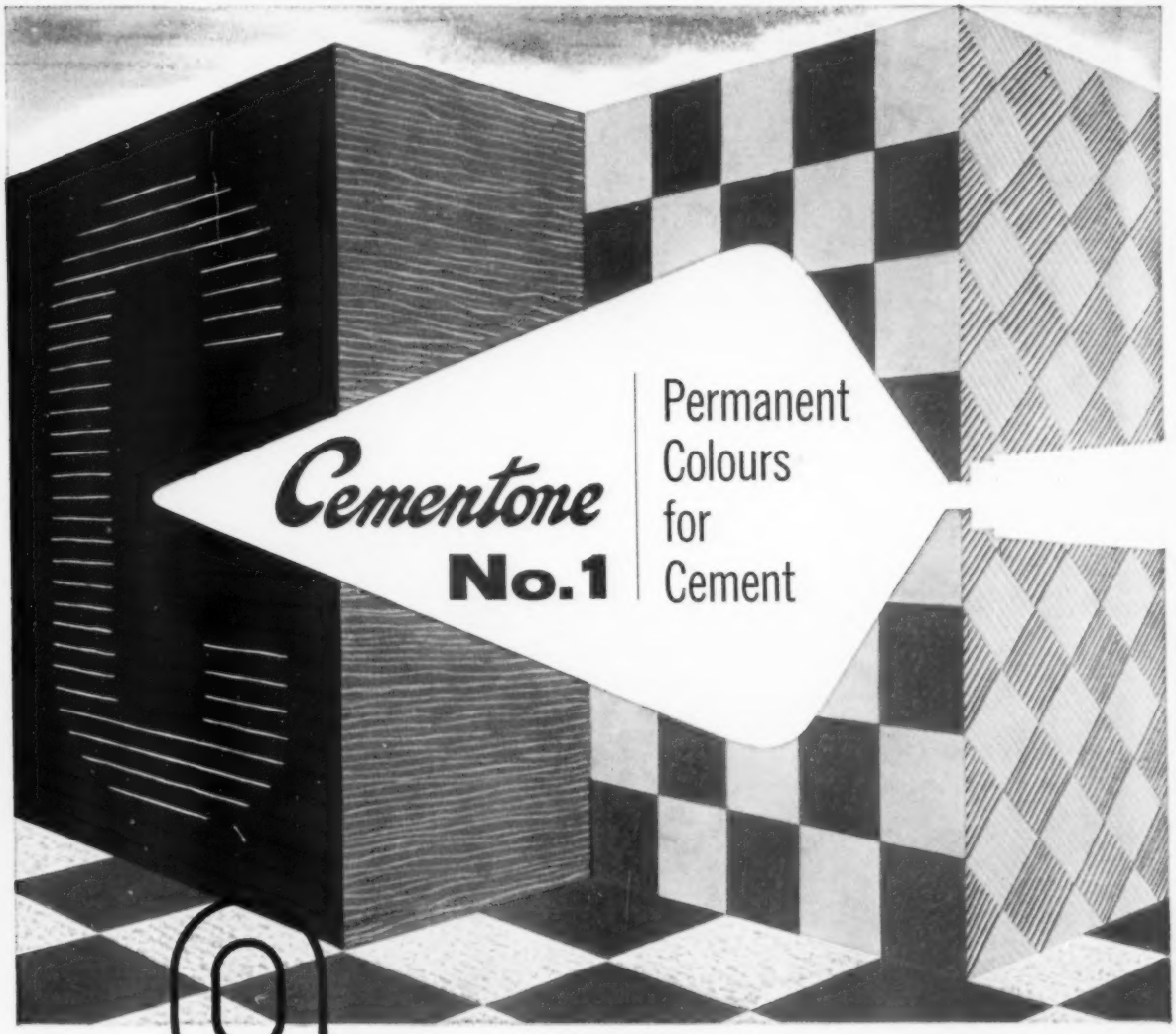
Ceramic tiles, of course . . . !

GOLDEN JUBILEE OF THE CITY OF STOKE-ON-TRENT 1910 — 1960

Above ensemble of British Ceramic Tiles was the glowing centre-piece of the Jubilee Exhibition of Ceramics at Kings Hall. Glazed Mosaic - tiled horses showered sparkling water into a tiled lily-pool, flanked by colourful examples of self-colours and decorated modern tiling which demonstrated that, for wall and floor surfaces, ceramic tiles have no peer. The gay scene was visited and admired by Ceramists from almost every country in the world.

*A beautiful book with scores of delightful coloured illustrations, 32 pages size 11¾" x 8¼" entitled "Modernising or Idealising with British Ceramic Tiles" will be sent you, if you send your name and address and 1/- to cover cost of packing and postage only to **

* *Dept.C. BRITISH CERAMIC TILE COUNCIL, FEDERATION HOUSE, STOKE-ON-TRENT.*



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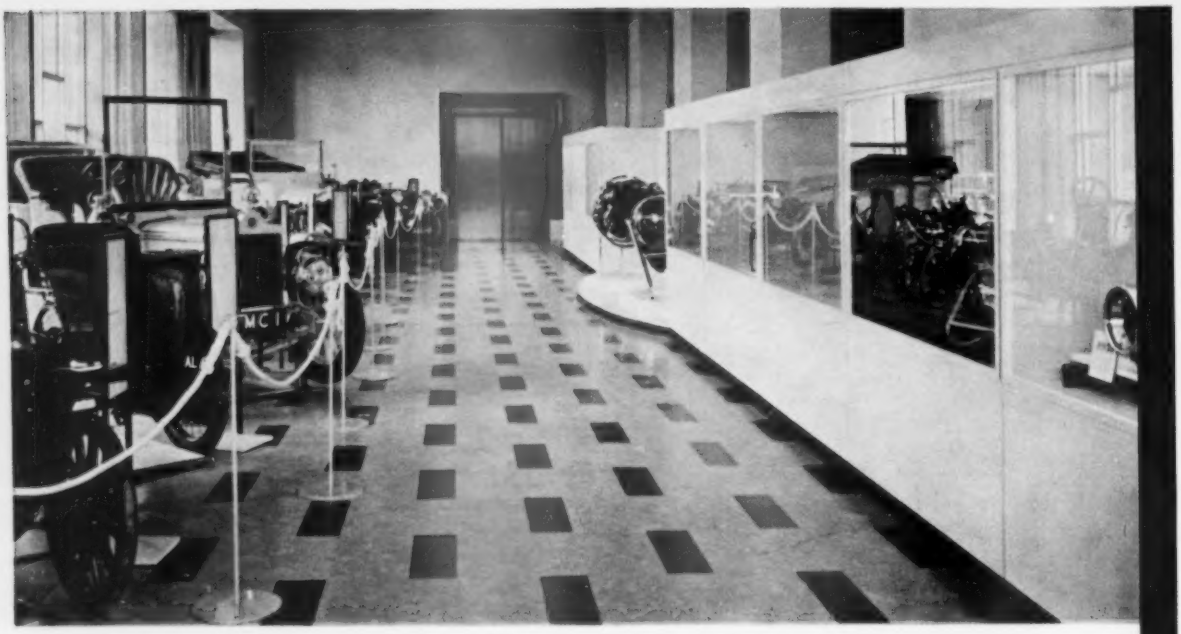

These floors in the Herbert Museum and Art Gallery, Coventry are covered with Williamson's heavy grade linoleum (4.50 mm.)

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JAS. WILLIAMSON & SON LIMITED • LANCASTER • FOUNDED 1844

Architect: Herbert, Son & Sawday, F|A.R.I.B.A. Contractor: Coventry Tile Co. Ltd.

The Architect & Building News, 2 November 1960

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The excellent thermal-efficiency achievement of TOMO double-glazing (amply demonstrated in the report of recent B.R.S. Tests, quoted on left) is one of many good reasons why architects specify these superb windows.

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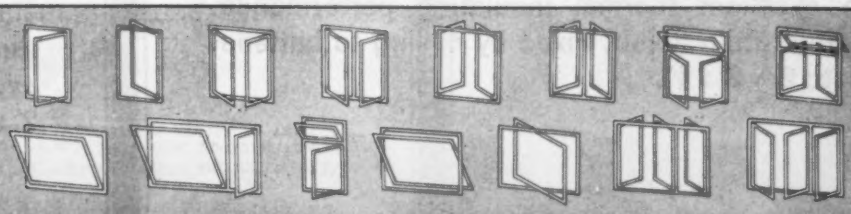

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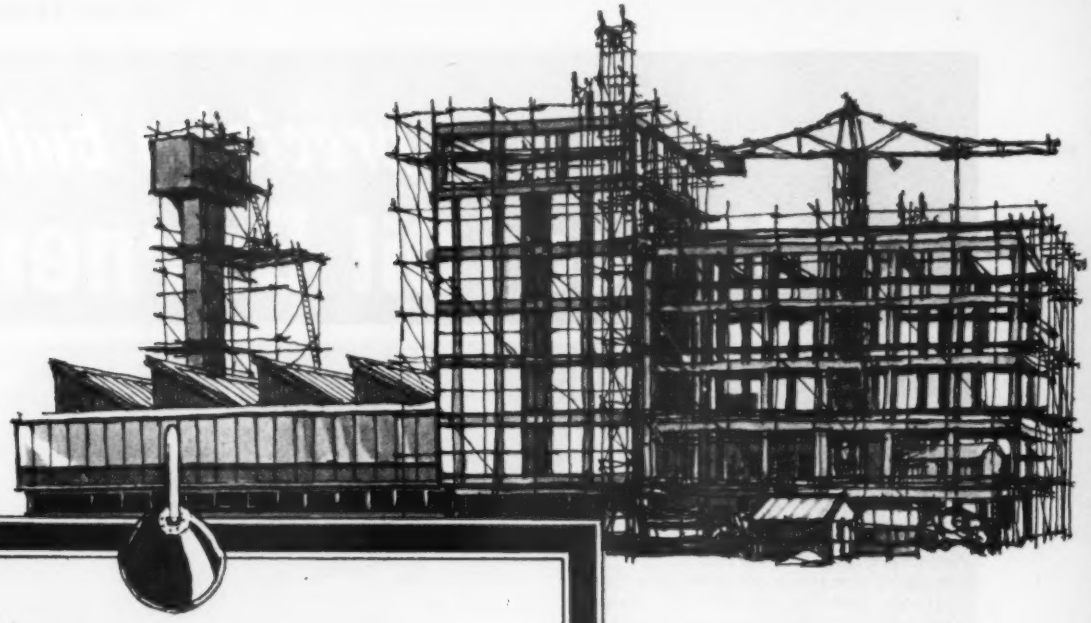

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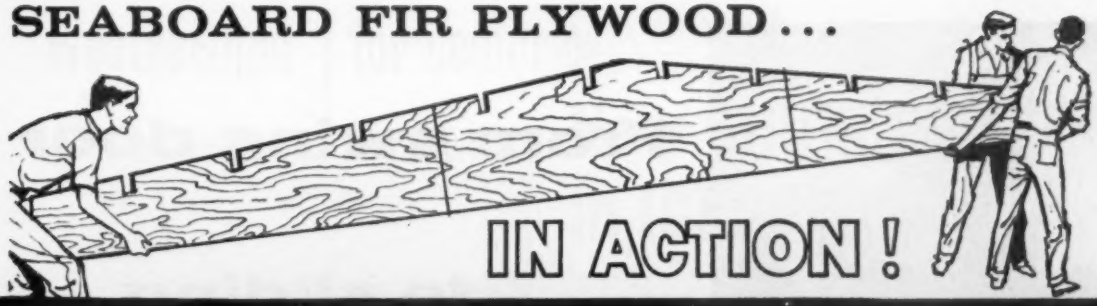

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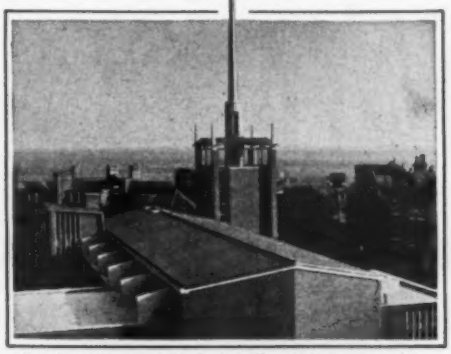

Punshon Memorial Methodist Church, Bournemouth
Architect: Ronald Sims, A.R.I.B.A., A.A.Dipl.Hons.
Main Roofing Contractors: Fredk. Braby & Co. Ltd.
Tower Roof: R. G. Greenland & Co.

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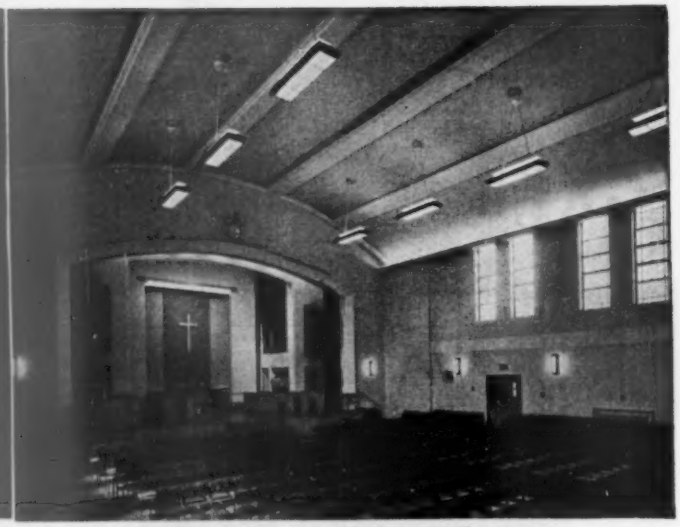

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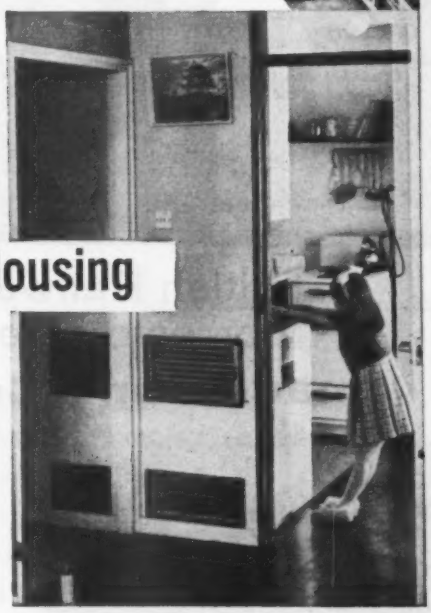

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Four 20 foot lengths of Chemidus pipe being carried on to the site.

British Railways, Eastern Region specify corrosion-free 'Chemidus' water pipes made from 'Corvic'—I.C.I. vinyl polymer

Corrosion resistant 'Chemidus' 2" pipe made from 'Corvic' vinyl polymer lowered into its trench after jointing at new carriage sidings near Vauxhall Station, Great Yarmouth. The pipe was made by Chemidus Plastics Limited, Progress Way, Purley Way, Croydon, for British Railways, Eastern Region.

When British Railways, Eastern Region built new carriage sidings near Vauxhall Station, Great Yarmouth, 1300 feet of 2 inch water pipe had to be laid. To avoid the risk of corrosion and simplify the job, they specified pipes made by Chemidus Plastics Limited from 'Corvic' I.C.I. vinyl polymer.

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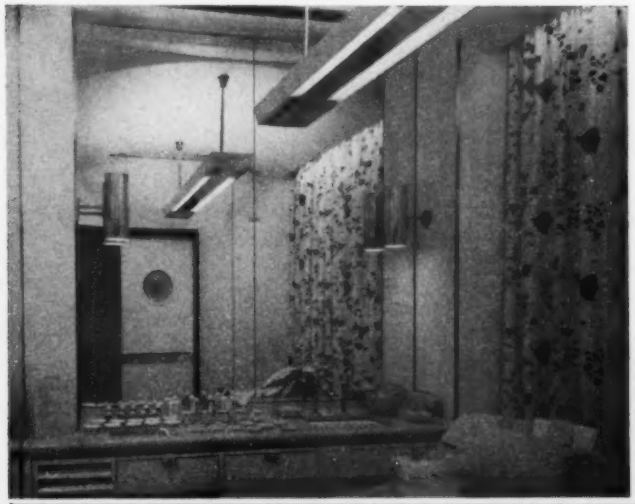

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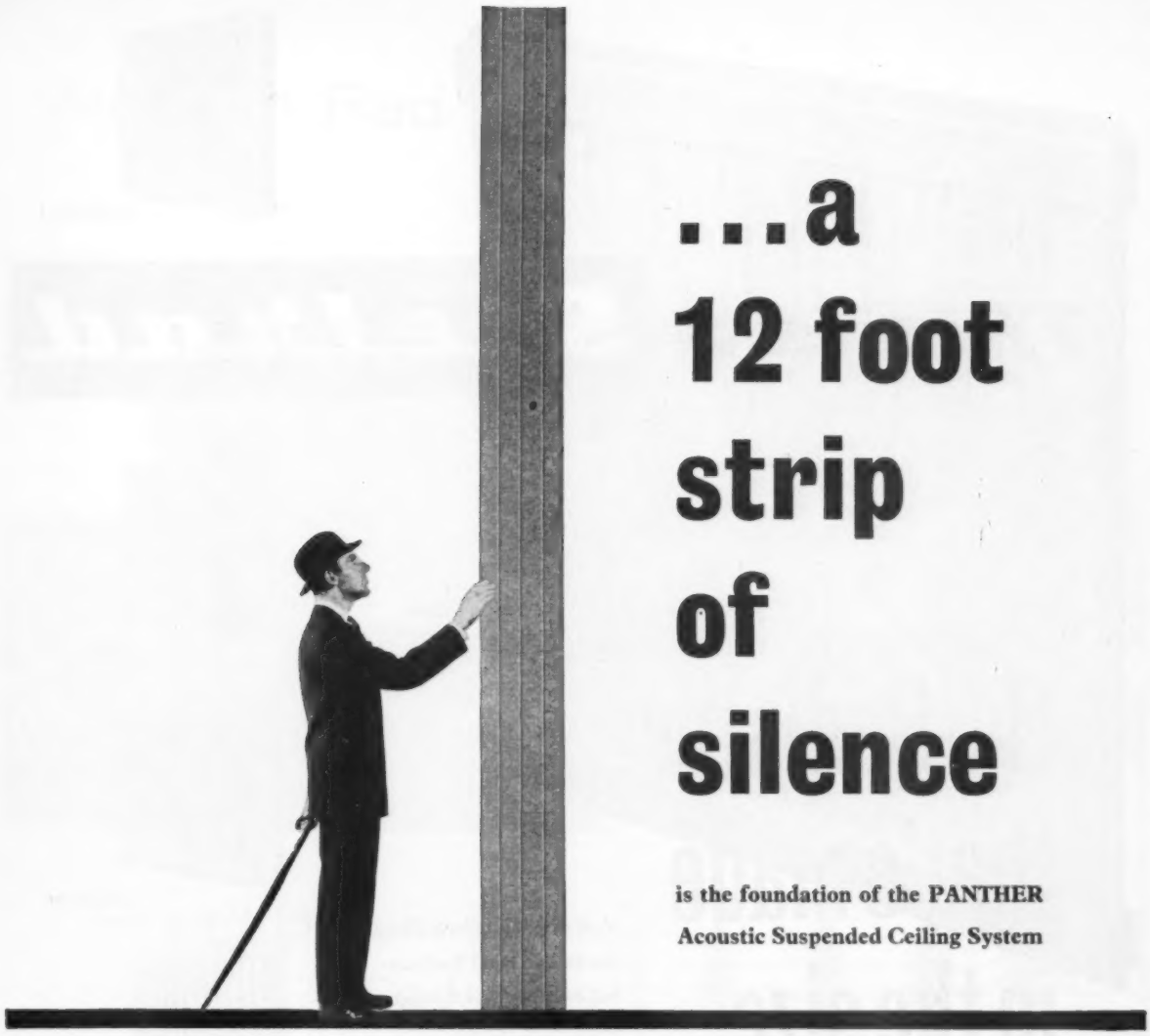

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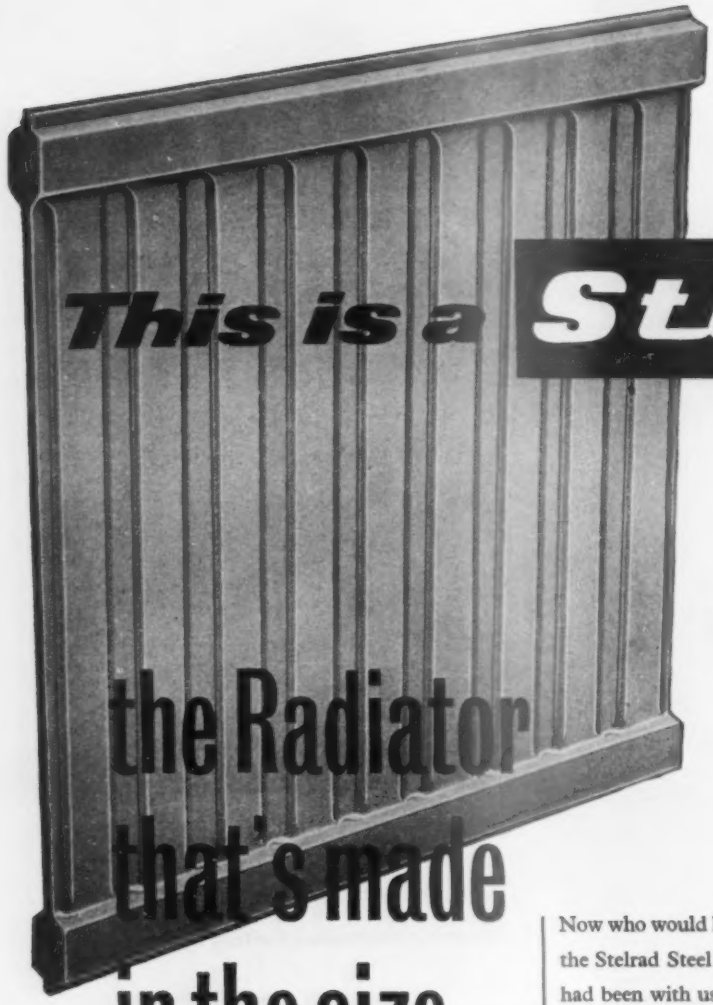

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the Radiator that's made in the size you want, and in the shape your client likes

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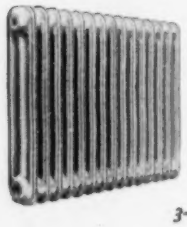
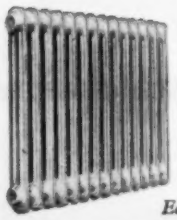


3-Column

Now who would have thought the Stelrad Steel Radiator had been with us for nigh on twenty-five years? Why, you can probably remember people telling about it at the time.



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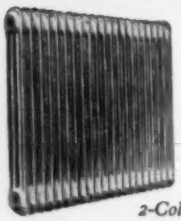
Some were doubters, holding forth about steel and how the only Radiator to use was one that was not only heavy to handle but ungainly to behold. But where is the Stelrad today? In buildings large and small throughout the length and breadth of the land, and in a range so wide there is not a single nook a Stelrad cannot heat.



2-Column

Window seat type

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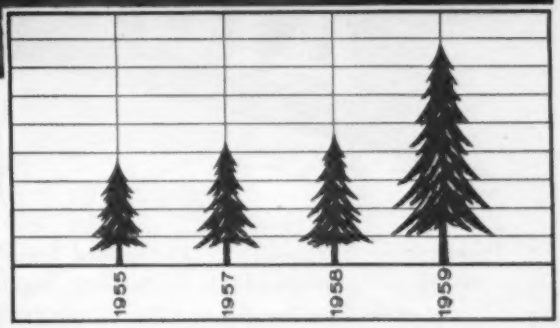
—and Britain loves Cedar, as mounting imports show



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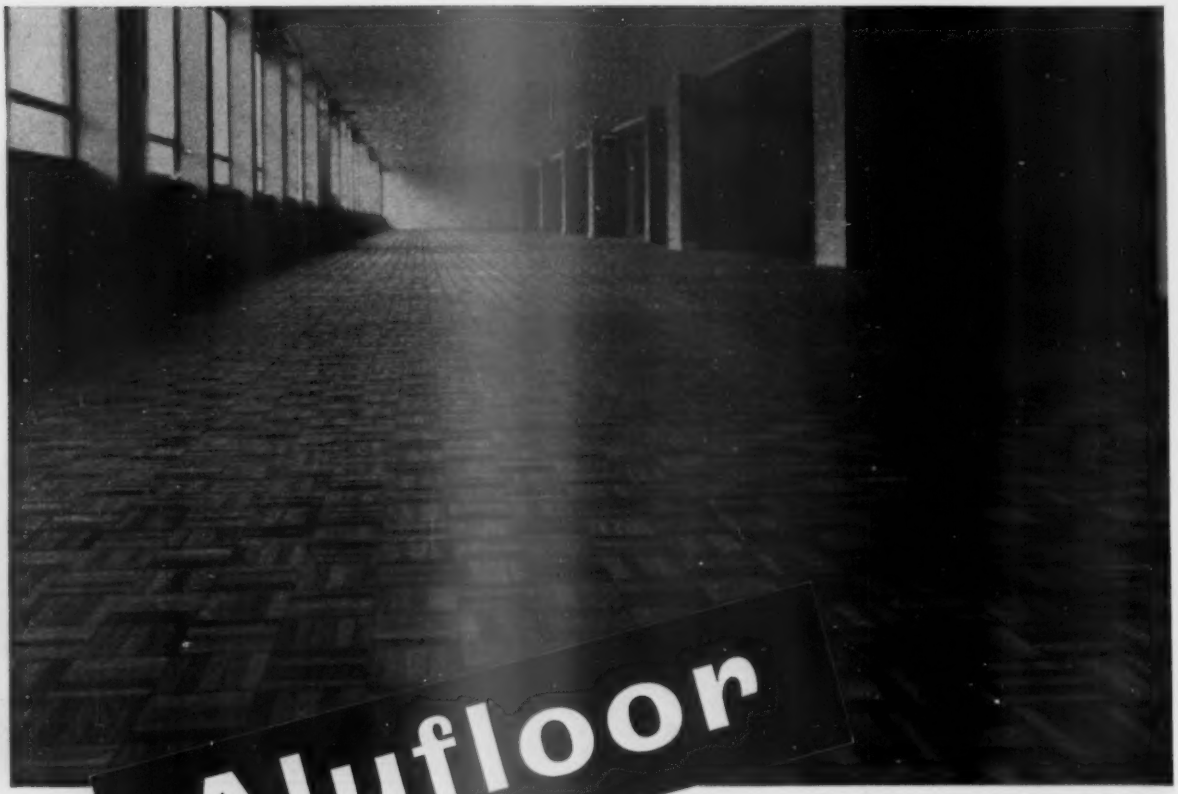

Bowater House, A view showing part of the 27,564 sq. yds. covered by Alufloor. Architect Guy Morgan, F.R.I.B.A., A.I.Struc.E.

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British Patent No. 744791

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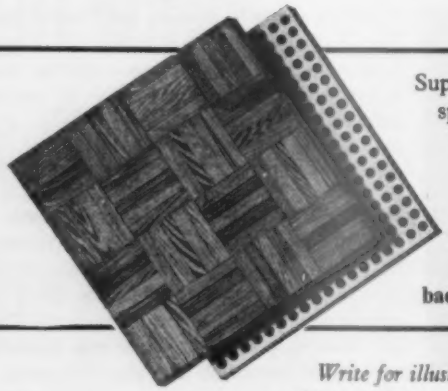

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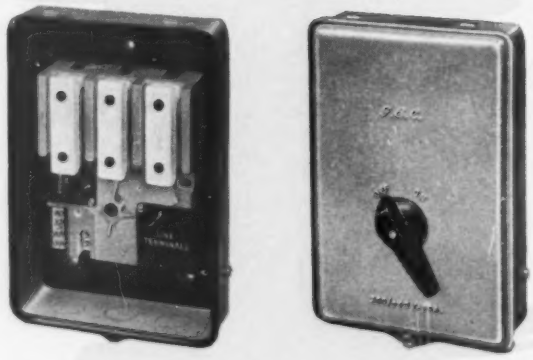

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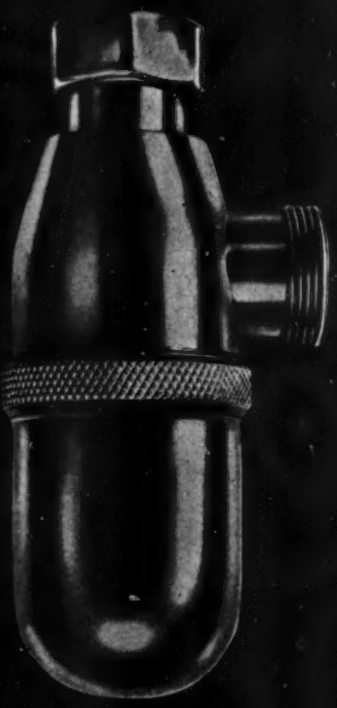

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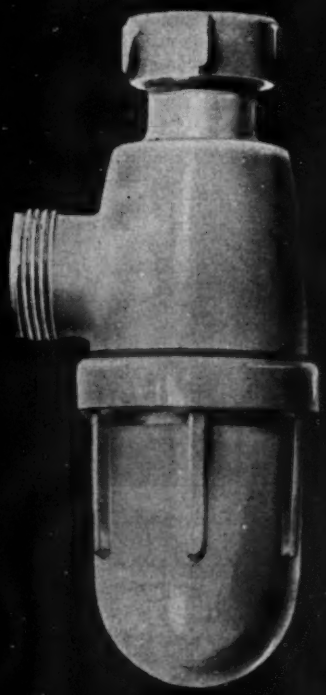

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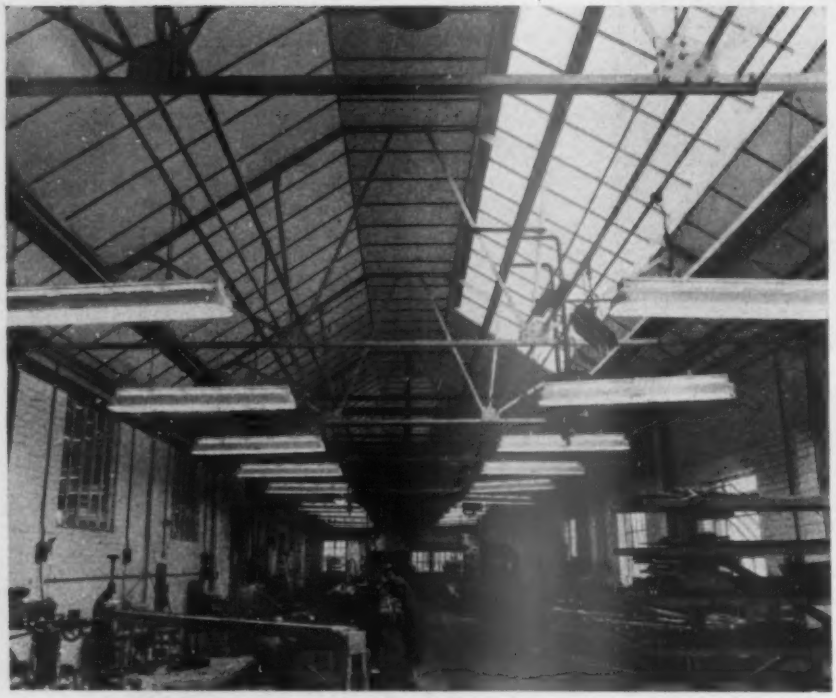

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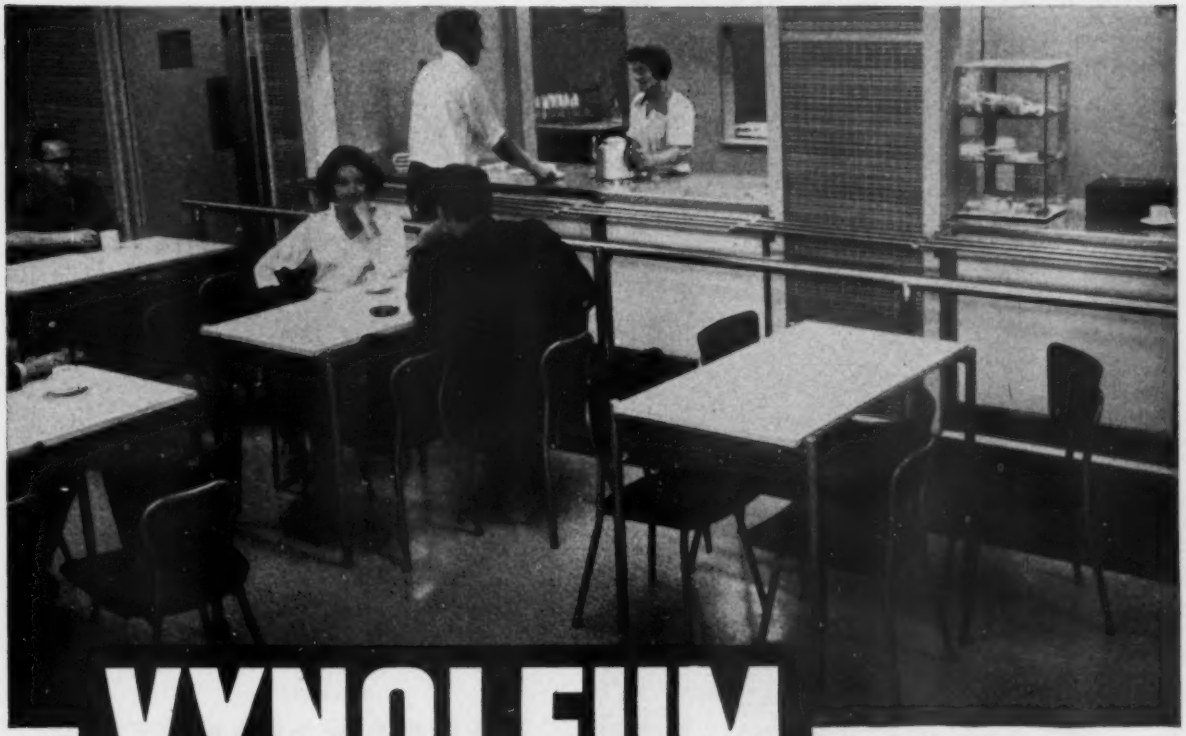

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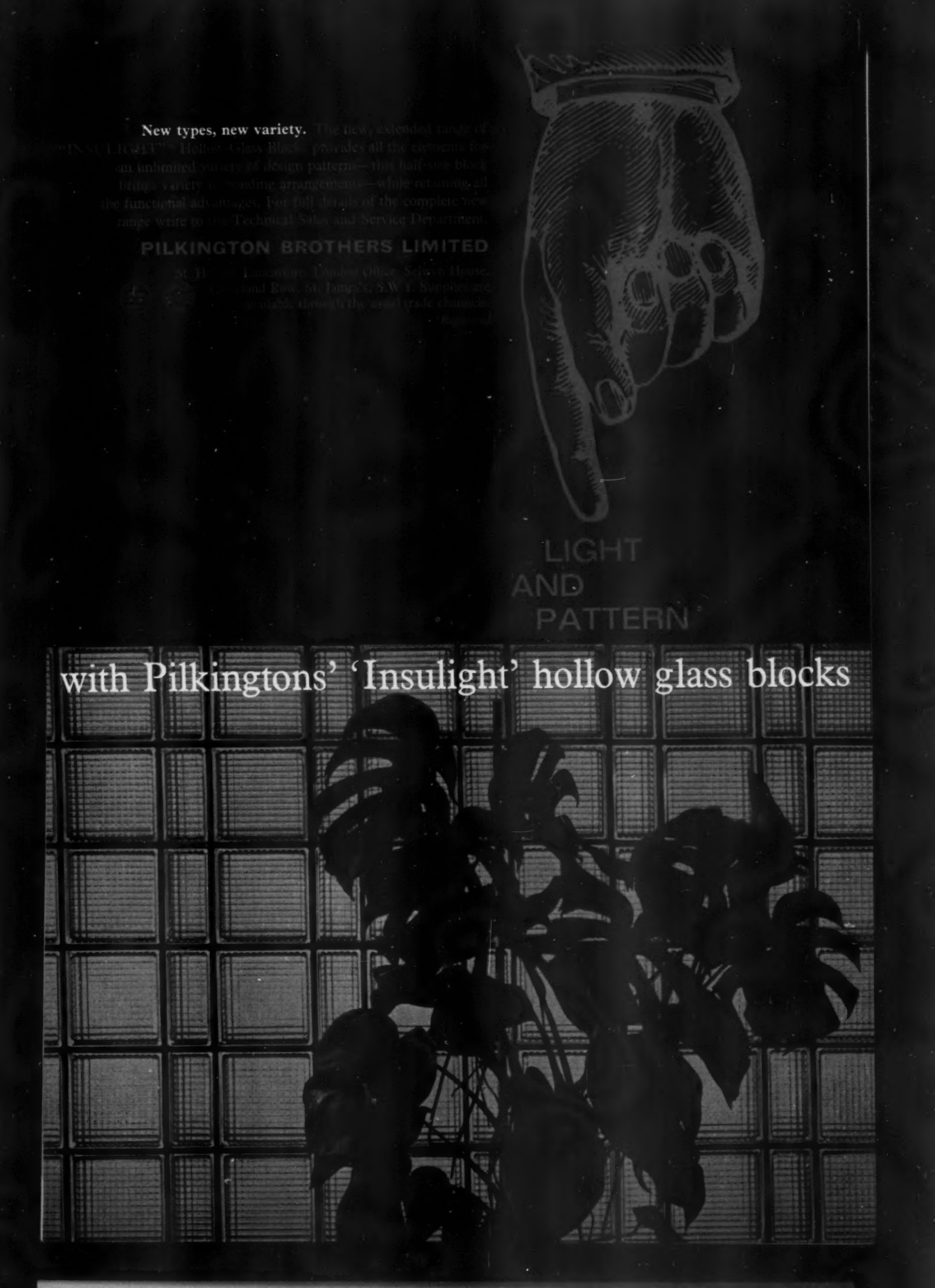
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2 *November* 1960, *Vol.* 218/18

The Architect & Building News

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not in accord

One or two fairly recent new buildings have demonstrated forcibly how unsatisfactory can be the results when the inside furnishing and treatment have been taken entirely out of the hands of the architect who designed the building.

We know there are hybrid-type developments which seem to be inevitable. For example, when a large scheme of office development has been designed by one architect, the floor space let and a new architect—the lessee's—comes in to redesign the interior to suit his client's requirements. But the more serious situation, because it indicates ignorance of the basic services an architect can render, is when a designer is briefed directly by the building owner to design the interior of the building without reference to the building's architect.

The design of a permanent interior has, or should have, an organic relationship with the building as a whole: its plan form, its interior space relationships and its elevations. The interior treatment should grow out of the building and clothe its functions agreeably and conveniently. If for some reason, which to the client appears valid, a different designer is appointed for the interior, we would plead that he be briefed through the architect and not directly by the client.

Good architecture can only result if the client's wishes and needs are channelled through one mind in the first place, however many more skills are brought into operation later. Furthermore, the finest effects tend to be those conceived in the first place as an integral part of the design. Specialists may work up the details but their work should be subordinate to the overall conception.

Perhaps there is a moral in this: clients who want good buildings should find themselves an architect they can trust with every aspect of the work. Architects should examine their brief at the very beginning to ensure it enables them to do full justice to the job.

On the Cover:
La Tourette Priory

Murals at the V & A

The Society of Mural Painters, formed with the purpose of creating interest in the proper employment of artists in architecture, has organized an impressive exhibition at the Victoria and Albert Museum. Presumably the object of the exercise is to interest architects and building owners. The bulk of those at the private view may have been building owners; they were not architects. It would be interesting to know how many architects were asked. It was certainly a very wet day and architects are notoriously ill-shod. That may have accounted for their absence.

The exhibition is rather overpowering. The first impression, as I overheard someone say, is that every single new building has a mural. The second is one of acute visual indigestion. Faced with such a galaxy of skill, styles, and media, the would-be mural commissioner may well wilt. Many of the examples are to full size and, seen without the buildings for which they are intended, they have little meaning other than that of big pictures. On the other hand, many exhibits are sketches prepared to smaller scale and, while they give a general idea of what may be expected in the finished painting, they tend, like the pages of a sketch-book, to be very much livelier than the finished article.

Almost all the names in the catalogue are well-known, but, with the exception of Julian Trevelyan's etched-zinc figures, and Edward Bawden's carved linoleum coat-of-arms from the Brussels Exhibition, there are no startlingly new techniques. Nevertheless, every conceivable style of painting is represented, with some jolly tiled and mosaic examples thrown in. The range and brightness of the colours is dazzling.

The exhibition, unfortunately, does little more than show the wide variety of talent available in this field. It cannot, for practical reasons, show the ability of the various artists to decorate a building in such a way that the work of the architect and artist are complementary to one another; in other words, to show that they are mural painters and not just painters. However, the show, which is to stay at the V & A until January 15 and then go on tour, remains a must for anyone contemplating the use of murals.

Opened by Sir Basil Spence, the exhibition was designed by Messrs. Wildbur and Whitehead, students at the school of interior design of the RCA, under the direction of Sir Hugh Casson. Financial assistance was provided for it by the Arts Council, the Gulbenkian Foundation, the ICI, the John Lewis Partnership and the Orient Line.

Down-at-heel South Bank

A recent article in *The Observer* by Sir Hugh Casson drew attention to the dejected appearance of the South Bank site. Apart from the towering cliffs of the Shell complex, nothing much is going on there and much of the remaining site is littered with old wire fences, forbidding notices, broken-down fountains and ornamental pools puddled with rain-water and full of cracks. No doubt all these blemishes appear on those parts of the site which are soon to be developed.

We know that the Festival Hall is soon to be enlarged and that it would be uneconomical to lay out gardens now where piles of building material will be stacked tomorrow. The key word, however, is 'soon'. For how long must we endure the present sordid mess? The LCC has made some very pleasant gardens in the areas which it knows will not be interfered with by future developments, but the pleasure they give is spoiled by the general untidiness of adjoining areas.

In July next year the architects of this country are acting as hosts to the International Union of Architects, which is holding its sixth congress at the Royal Festival Hall. Its exhibition is to be housed in a temporary building to be constructed on the site of the Dome of Discovery. This means that for a week perhaps 1,500 architects, among them many hundreds from abroad, will be concentrated on the South Bank. The LCC has a great reputation among the world's architects and it would be a pity if this were to suffer for lack of a modest amount of tidying-up.

The National Theatre

To those not actively engaged in the absurdly long-drawn-out fight for a National Theatre it might appear that the project was dead. Every 10 years or so for the past 100 there has been some form of official statement on the subject. The latest, made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in answer to a question in the House, was that he was to meet the Joint Council of the National Theatre soon (that magic word again). 'It is a matter on which a decision should be come to,' he added. Let us hope that this weighty suggestion will be acted upon. We should either get on with the project or abandon it completely. Better a national disgrace than an everlasting muddle.

Awards for good housing

The MOHLG, Mr. Henry Brooke, announced last week that he is to institute awards for good housing. These will consist of medals and diplomas and will, in the first instance, cover groups of dwellings constructed during the last five years. For the purpose of the competition England will be divided into four regions, with Wales forming a fifth.

This is welcome news. The previous system of MOHLG awards did a lot to focus the attention of the public on good housing, and, without doubt, encouraged local authorities to take a greater interest in architecture.

Sir Luke Fawcett

The death of Sir Luke Fawcett, at the age of 79, removes one of the great and irreplaceable figures of the building trades union world. Always a bricklayer at heart, he had a great feeling for the crafts of building. An able and trenchant speaker, he was sturdily reasonable in his approach to union problems. He, and his richly cavernous Manchester voice, will be sadly missed.

A new radical daily?

The Action Committee of the staff of the *News Chronicle* is whipping-round for the support of all those 'left of centre' who mourn the passing of the Chronicle and feel that it should be replaced. Some 60 or so persons, prominent in one way or another, have signed a statement drawn up by the Action Committee. Architecture is represented by John Betjeman, Sir Hugh Casson, Sir William Holford, Sir Leslie Martin, Professor Robert Matthew and Sir Basil Spence. Sir Gerald Barry, Henry Moore and Paul Reilly are also on the list.

While deploring the passing of the *News Chronicle*, and in particular the manner of its passing, I am full of wonder at the optimism of these people. I should have thought that in the present climate of newspaper promotion the chances of launching a financially successful national daily were absolutely nil.

Playne speaking

No-one who knows Mr. Edward Playne, president of the AA, would expect his inaugural address to be made up of airy flights of architectural fancy. He is a rugged, matter-of-fact, straightforward person, and he spoke out loud and clear, basing what he said on his experience and deep inner convictions about architecture and architects. The result was one of the best presidential addresses of recent years. He made no claim to have said anything particularly new, but it was not just another case of the cockney comment 'same meat,

different gravy'. It was more an instance of a thoughtful architect's view of his profession.

Mr. Playne is not a writer nor a lecturer, nor an architectural comet. Indeed he went out of his way to say how funny he thought it was that an old fogey—and he cleverly defined what he meant by this—should find himself president of the AA. Having heard him I have no doubt that he will prove to be a very good president.

Just what crises the AA has in store for him I do not know. His main problem would seem to be to find a successor to Michael Pattrick. Mr. Playne is an admirable person to have at the head of the Council at such a time.

It is a tradition that past presidents of the AA gather to hear the president's address. This year's attendance was I think a record. Of the 20 past presidents still around, 15 were at the dinner.

The Manchester Building Centre

Sir Basil Spence, president of the Building Centre, last week paid an official visit to the Manchester Building Centre. The occasion was marked by the holding of a reception at which the Lord Mayor of Manchester, the presidents of the RICS and the Institute of Builders and vice-presidents of and senior representatives of many other professional bodies were present. The president of the RIBA was unfortunately prevented from attending by an accident. Mr. Haydn Smith, FRIBA, chairman of the Council of the Manchester Building Centre, was in the chair.

In congratulating the organizers, Sir Basil spoke of the close connection between the Manchester Centre and the Building Centre, saying that the former was the first legitimate child of the latter. It was an independent child born, as it were, with the key of the front door in its mouth.

The Lord Mayor of Manchester congratulated the organizers on the way in which they had rehabilitated an old cotton warehouse and commended others to imitate what they had done. Like a good Lord Mayor, he rooted loudly for Manchester and in a most amusing and entertaining way. I have rarely heard such a good and witty mayoral speech.

The Centre itself is first class, well planned, well arranged and well controlled. It is clear that manufacturers have welcomed a chance to show their products in Manchester, for a representative collection from all branches of the industry have already installed their exhibits there. Three floors of very respectable size have already been comfortably filled. The principles upon which the Centre has been founded are very similar to those developed during the past 30 years at the Building Centre, but the organizers have had the great advantage of a fresh start. The result is that everything is new and shining. The exhibition is an object of admiration and envy and a spur, no doubt, to those members of the staff of the Building Centre who were present at the inauguration.

The Director of the Manchester Building Centre, Mr. John Griffiths, ARIBA, and his staff are to be very warmly congratulated on the splendid start they have made. Other building centres will have to look to their laurels.

On the development front

1. Hastings

One of my spies reports that Hastings is having development trouble. It appears that nothing has been done about planning the seafront area west of 'the Memorial'. I remember, for example, that the Albany Hotel was destroyed and has never been rebuilt. I now hear that the familiar game of obtaining outline planning permission for schemes and then selling the site is in full swing and that there is still no kind of development plan for the area. The Hastings Borough Council should be ashamed of themselves, first for this and secondly for being a county borough without an architect.

Bust of Sir Basil Spence by the late Sir Jacob Epstein. The artist's last commission but one. Unveiled at the RIBA by the President, Sir William Holford, last night

2. Bristol

A storm is rising in Bristol over proposals for the Wine Street Site. In the original development plan it seems 4.2 acres of war-devastated land in the middle of the city was scheduled for public buildings and was compulsorily purchased by the Corporation. Since then it has been used as a public car park. It has now leaked out that the Corporation has been granting options to private organizations to lease parts of the site for development. The Bristol Architects' Forum and other local organizations including the Anti-Uglies are up in arms. A statement issued by the Forum is on page 550. I would have thought that the only real complaint was that there is no comprehensive plan for the area. The fact that the Corporation has changed its mind about the actual use of the site seems to me to be of secondary importance. I do not quite see where the Anti-Uglies come in as I understand that the two projected buildings are well designed. Should this prove to be true, it still does not absolve the Corporation from the charge of having no plan. It appears that the Bristol Corporation has tried to keep all this quiet and I find that the most disquieting part of the whole affair.

Bronze medal awarded

The South-Eastern Society of Architects' bronze medal for the three years ending December 31, 1959, was presented to Mr. Frankland Dark (Farmer and Dark) by Mr. Frederick Gibberd, vice-president RIBA, at a lunch given jointly last week by the SESA and the Bowater Paper Corporation. The prizewinning building—offices at Northfleet for Bowaters—was illustrated in the A & BN on September 16, 1959. Mr. Gibberd, in praising the building, congratulated the company on its choice of architects—Mr. Dark has been building for Bowaters for 20 years. Mr. Clifford Culpin, who was chairman of the jury which made the award, said that Mr. Dark's building was a clear winner out of 20 considered. He proposed to recommend to the RIBA that all the regional awards of bronze medals should be made public at the same time. This seems to me to be a good idea for at present they crop up at all seasons and usually without notice.

ABNER

St. Catherine's College, Oxford

Arne Jacobsen, architect

PROFESSOR Jacobsen was left entirely free to suggest how the college requirements—shown on the key to the layout plan—should be met. The plan, photos of a model and sketches on these two pages show his scheme. The St. Catherine's College Committee has expressed their satisfaction and delight with the design. The work on site will begin immediately after the Queen has laid the foundation stone on Friday of this week.

The entrance to the college will be over a concrete bridge spanning the River Cherwell at the end of Manor Road. The entrance drive passes the Master's house (K) with its private garden. To the right an eye-level screen conceals the view of the existing houses on the far bank of the river but affords a view of the river itself. This screen is lowered at the entrance court to give a view south over the water garden to the music room (L) and the woods beyond.

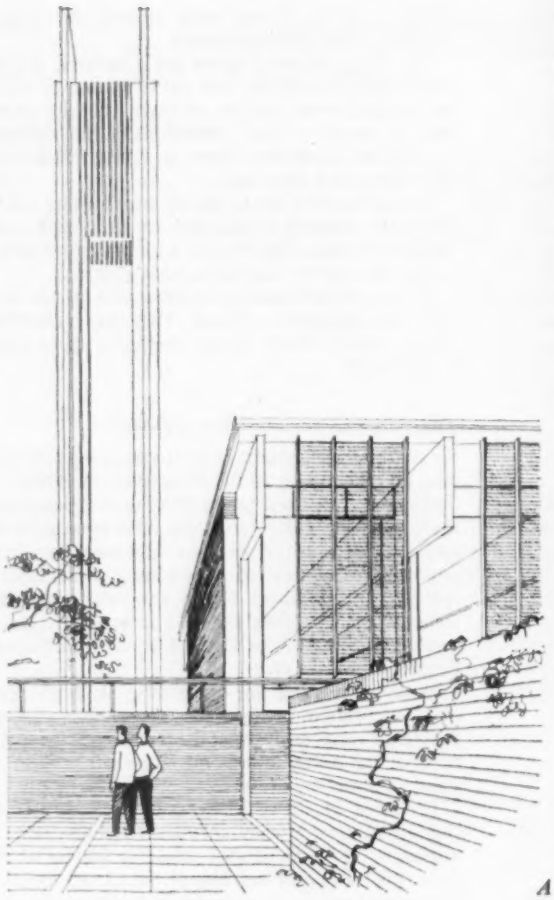
The residential blocks are based on the traditional Oxford staircase system and form a frame round the main quadrangle (H) and the small internal garden courts (J).

The construction of the residential blocks uses 25ft high concrete cross wall units, spaced at 10ft 6in centres with *in situ* cast concrete floors and lightweight concrete roof units. The other blocks are formed from similar precast concrete units with plates made up into cruciform section columns—also on a 10ft 6in module—which carry 5ft deep precast beams over dining hall, library and lecture halls. Two feet deep beams span the service building. All the buildings will be carried on concrete piling and ground beams because of the subsoil.

Up to a height of 6ft 8in, all closed external elevations to the buildings and the garden divisions will be built in 2in yellow-grey brickwork. Between and above these walls the structural concrete will be 6ft, stark and precise. The glazed façades to the residential blocks will have painted aluminium framing with vertically-sliding windows and glazed doors at ground level open out on to the garden terraces from the Fellows' rooms.

Consulting engineers are Ove Arup and Partners; heating and lighting: Steensen and Varming; quantity surveyors: Northcroft, Neighbour & Nicholson.

The quantity surveyor's estimate is £1,106,000 (including fees).



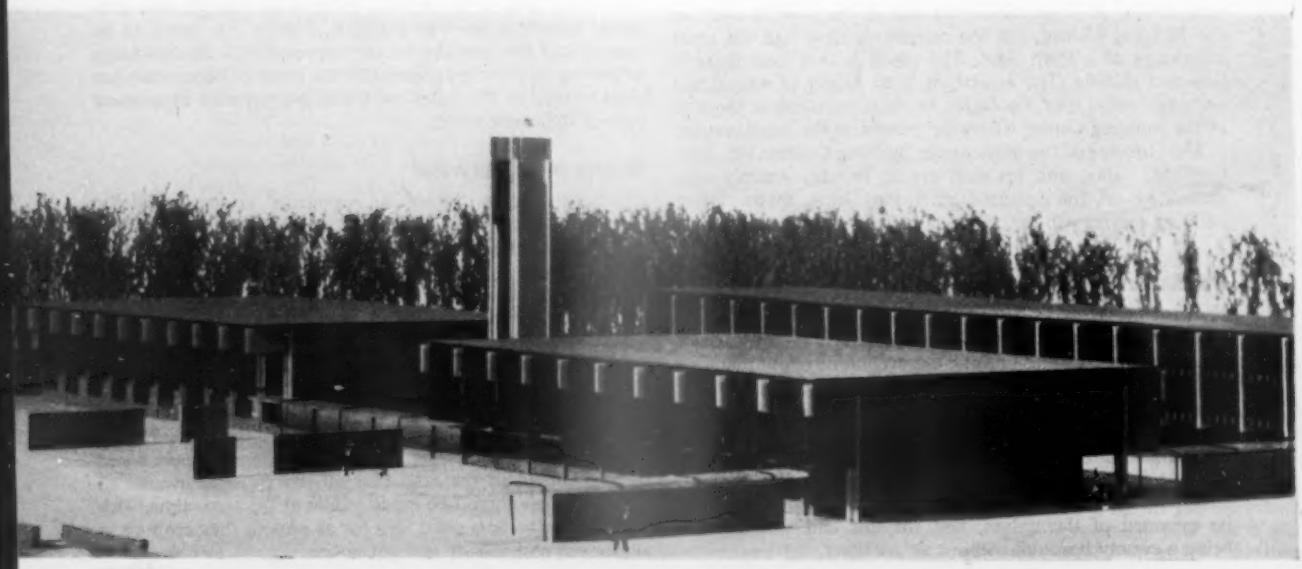
A. Perspective showing the sun screens on the lecture hall block ; in the background is the bell tower which stands in the library court

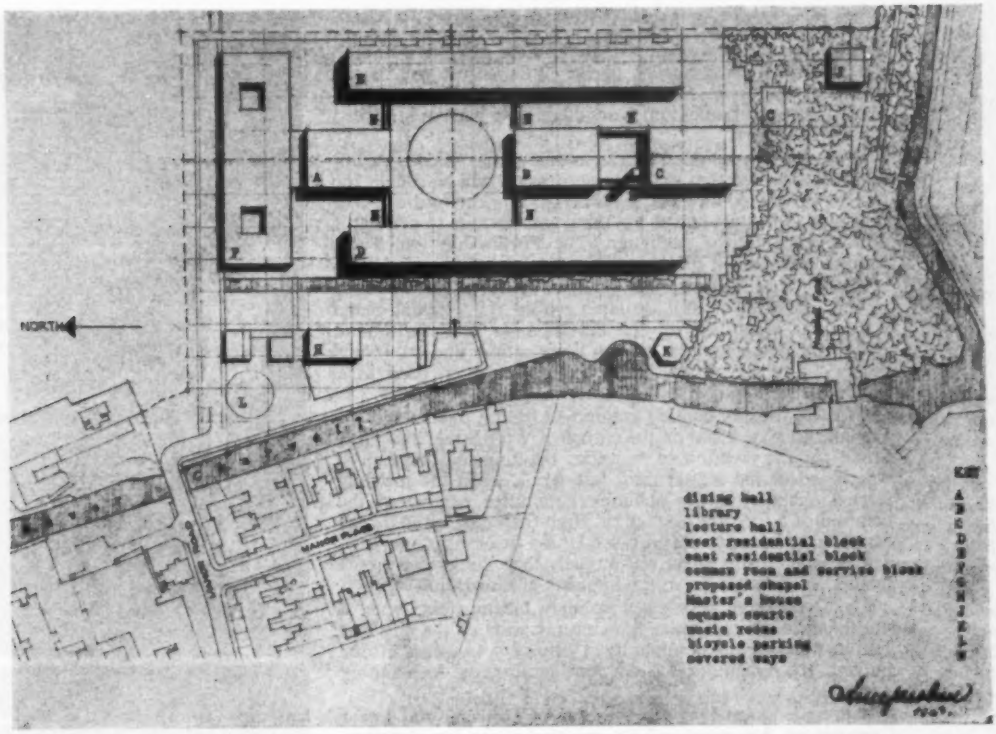
B. The library and lecture hall blocks seen from the main quadrangle ; between them is the library court containing the bell tower

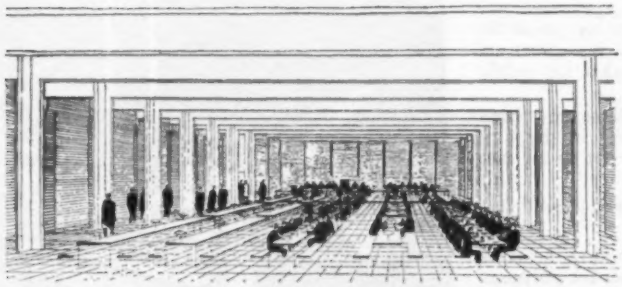
B

C. The whole college seen from the south-west

D. Perspective of the dining hall at the High Table end ; the hall is top-lit so the deep beams act as light regulators



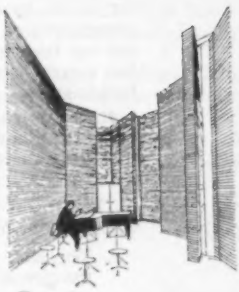




D

C

E. Perspective showing one of the practice rooms in the music house ; this room is designed with the greatest emphasis on acoustic regulation and this is the reason for the broken-up wall surfaces



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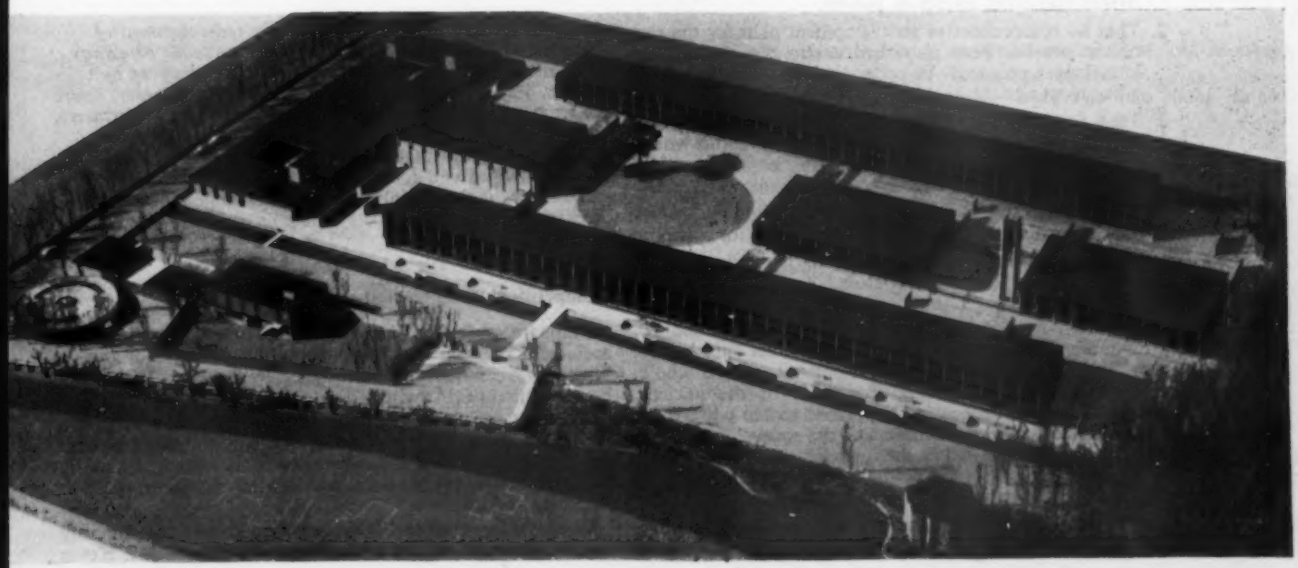


'Stop piecemeal schemes'—Bristol architects

Bristol Architects' Forum has launched a campaign to stop the piecemeal development of the Wine Street site in the centre of the town. Members of Parliament, the Press and many interested bodies and individuals have been approached for their support.

What the Forum describes as 'nibbling' has already begun and it is expected that planning permission will be sought for further private commercial schemes in the near future. Fears that work will start before anything can be done to prevent it add urgency to the campaign. The Forum has issued the following statement on the position to A & BN:

Shortly after the war about 4·2 acres of war-devastated land in the centre of Bristol, situated within the original castle walls, was scheduled on the development plan for public buildings, and acquired by the corporation under a compulsory purchase order. Since then it has been used as a public car park.

In 1958, the city council granted an option to the Bank of England to lease a site on the corner of Wine Street and High Street for the erection of an office building. Nothing more was heard of the matter until last April, when the nibbling started again, and the planning committee negotiated the disposal of a further frontage on High Street as far as Bridge Street, to be leased to the Norwich Union Insurance Company. The official reason given was vaguely that the granting of a further lease would be 'in the interests of integration'.

The term 'integration' is absolutely meaningless, when a site that was to have been the cultural heart of the city and held in trust for the community is being cut to pieces at one end and 'the remainder is under consideration by the planning committee'.

It is understood that the Minister of Housing and Local Government, has approved the granting of the leases, but as far as we have been able to ascertain, no application for amendment of the development plan regarding the use of the site has been made or granted, and the site is still shown on the current city development map as intended for public buildings.

It is known that the two office blocks have now been designed. Requests by other interested bodies in the City that these designs should be published have not so far met with success.

The Bristol Architects' Forum is concerned about this whole matter for three main reasons:

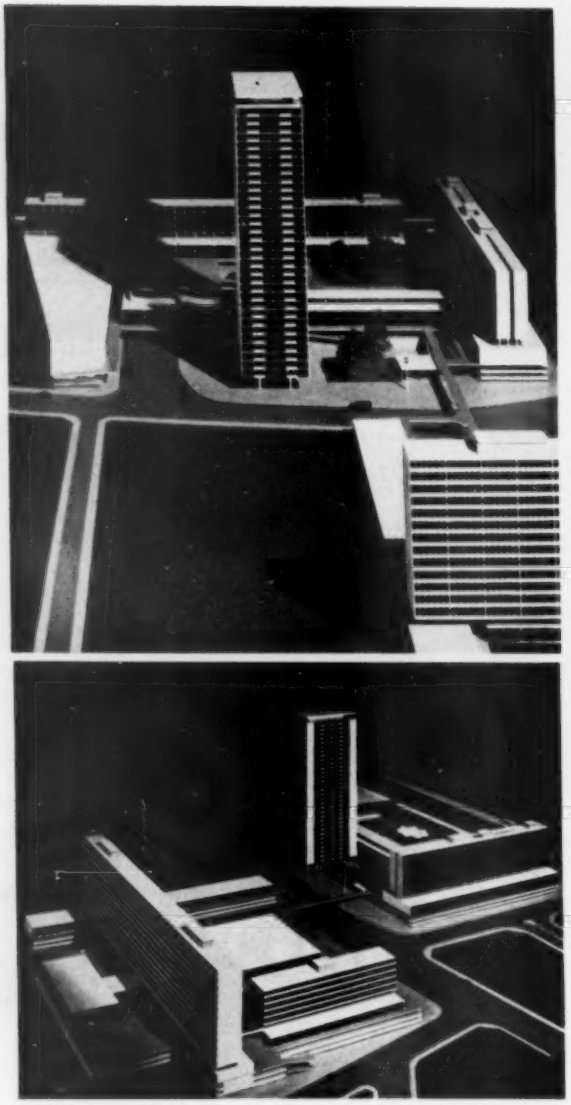
1. This site, which was to have been the cultural heart of the city is being disposed of in large parts for purposes other than those for which it was acquired by compulsory purchase, without the matter being published for discussion and possible objection by the citizens of Bristol and other interested parties.
2. That no comprehensive redevelopment plan for the rest of the site has been published or (to the best of our knowledge) prepared, in order that the designs of the office blocks could be properly related to this plan.
3. That negotiations regarding the office block and site have apparently been carried out privately, and it would seem with the deliberate intent of avoiding public interest.

   It is possible that the designs for these buildings, when they are made public may give further cause for concern.

This is the background for the following resolution, which was passed by the Forum on October 6, and sent to the chairman of the Bristol planning and public works committee:

The Bristol Architects' Forum is strongly opposed to any rebuilding on the Wine Street, High Street site, before a plan for the comprehensive development of the whole area has been published. This area, part of the ancient centre of the city, is at least as important to the citizens of Bristol, as Piccadilly is to Londoners. Its redevelopment in a manner at variance with the provisions of the town development plan cannot be permitted before citizens have been given an opportunity to voice their opinions.

No reply or acknowledgement to the letter accompanying this resolution has so far been received.



Model of the £16 million scheme for the redevelopment of 14 acres, including and surrounding Hammersmith Broadway, submitted to the LCC recently. The scheme, designed by Gollins, Melvin Ward and Partners, provides for an export centre for temporary or permanent displays of goods by manufacturers, a 32-storey hotel, an office block and shops with flats above, a civic centre and restaurants. The whole development would be raised on a podium 20 ft above ground, to keep pedestrians off the roads and permit free traffic flow. Access to the higher level is by ramp or escalator

Competition for hotel unit

A competition for the design of a hotel unit by architects and architectural students in the Republic of Ireland and in Northern Ireland has been promoted by Bowaters Irish Wallboard Mills Ltd., Athy, Co. Kildare, Eire.

The unit to be designed consists of a double bedroom, a bathroom and a living room convertible as an extra bedroom and the competitors will use Bowater board both in structural and decorative applications and in the design of built-in furniture and fitments.

The awards, totalling 175 guineas, are to be spent primarily on foreign travel during 1961. The assessors are Mr. Kevin

Barry, BArch, MRIAI, ARIBA, technical manager of the Irish Tourist Board; Mr. W. Edward Brady, FRIAI; and Mr. A. D. Devane, BArch, MRIAI, ARIBA, AMTPI.

The competition will close early in December and an exhibition of the designs, with a unit built to the first prize-winner's plans, will be held in the New Year. Conditions may be obtained from The Building Centre, 17 Lower Baggot Street, Dublin.

Ministry loses three architects

The Ministry of Health Development Group is losing three of its architectural staff to University and Regional Hospital Board appointments. Mr. P. D. Cowan is to carry out research into the *Balanced Hospital Community* at University College, London, under the direction of Professor Llewelyn Davies. Mr. R. O. Moss has gone to the South East Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board as a principal assistant, and Mr. V. H. Lee joins the North West Metropolitan Board shortly as deputy regional architect.

This movement of staff between the Ministry and University and Board posts is healthy, but it will necessarily slow down the work of the development group. The Ministry are now advertising for additional staff.

Eero Saarinen exhibition

From November 2–19 (Monday–Friday 10–7, Saturdays 10–5) photographs of some of the recent work of Eero Saarinen will be on view on the second floor landing at the RIBA. The display has been prepared and is being presented by the United States Information Service and will probably be available for exhibition in other parts of the country.

Advertisements ruling

Architects advertising for staff may do so in 'displayed form' provided the advertisement appears over a box number and does not mention the name or address of the advertiser—a recent ruling by the Architects' Registration Council.

'Package deal' proposed

A 'package deal' for the one million workers in the building industry has been proposed by national representatives of the building employers. The proposals include wage increases of up to 3½ per cent, plus a shorter working week in the autumn. If accepted, this would add about £45 million a year to labour costs, and would mean higher prices.

It is anticipated, however, that the 17 unions in the industry will not be satisfied with this offer and will press for a bigger wage increase at an earlier date.

Tall-building problems

How tall is a tall building? What determines its height? Where should it be sited? How about costs?

These were some of the questions asked at the first of a series of discussion meetings on tall buildings at Brixton School of Building last week.

Mr. T. J. Widdaker, an LCC planning officer, said there was no straight answer to the first question. He could only say 'it all depends'. In London a tall building would be deemed to start at, say, the 100ft level; in the suburbs, a seven-storey structure might be considered tall. So far as the planners were concerned, therefore, each case had to be considered on its merits.

On siting, he said that the LCC had decided that no predetermined pattern could be imposed, which he felt was all to the good. They certainly had no intention of erecting tall buildings all over the place; the aim was to produce a varied skyline that would extend the impression of the capital's rather haphazard growth, which was one of its attractions.

Nevertheless, certain factors had to be observed in siting such a building. Would it detract from the amenities of the area?—some Georgian squares, for instance, would warrant protection. Would it be too close to a building of similar height? Could it conflict with or dominate a structure which for some social or civic purpose it was desired should be made prominent? What about its relationship to trees in parks or to proposed open space?—uncontrolled high building around Hyde Park, for instance, would undoubtedly affect the atmosphere of the park.

Mr. Widdaker said he thought too many architects considered high buildings only in connection with a particular site and not with the neighbourhood as a whole.

The LCC felt high buildings should be regarded as an

continued overleaf

diary

This week

Royal Institute of British Architects

November 3, 6 p.m. 'Building in the Desert', Philip Southwell and Ralph Covell. At 66 Portland Place, W.1.

Welsh College of Advanced Technology

November 3, 7 p.m. The fourth lecture in the series 'Communications in the Building Team', A. J. Cooper and N. E. Holloway, MIHVE. At Cathays Park, Cardiff.

London Master Builders' Association

November 4, 3 p.m. Presentation of silver and bronze medals. At Carpenters Hall.

November 7, 2 p.m. Eleventh annual conference on 'Education in the Building Industry'. In Ironmongers Hall.

London County Council

November 8, 6 p.m. The second of five lectures on 'The Architect and the Building Contract', by Donald Keating. At the Building Centre, Store Street, W.C.1.

Coming events

Housing Centre Trust

November 15, 6 p.m. 'Urban Transport and the Home'; joint meeting arranged through SPUR. At 13 Suffolk Street, S.W.1.

Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors

November 14, 5.45 p.m. Presidential address by J. D. Trustram Eve, FRICS, FLAS, FAI. At 12 Great George Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

The Yerbury Foundation

November 15, 6 p.m. Annual Marley lecture by Minoru Yamasaki.

November 21, 6 p.m. 'The relation between design and speed in building'. Speakers: Raymond Mais, FIOB, and Phillip Bennett, MA, FRIBA. Both meetings at 66 Portland Place, W.1.

Reinforced Concrete Association

November 16, 6 p.m. 'The Code of Practice for Prestressed Concrete CP 115', A. W. Hill, BSC(Eng), MICE, MIStructE. At 11 Upper Belgrave Street, S.W.1.

Institute of Landscape Architects

November 18, 6.15 p.m. 'The Landscape of Industry: Extractive Industry', John Casson, AMPTI, AMIMUNE. At 1 Park Crescent, Portland Place, W.1.

Competitions reminder

Balch-Essex Prize offered by the RICS. Amended closing date: November 30 (news, A & BN, June 15).

The Star Competition (redevelopment of Piccadilly Circus). The *Evening News* will make an announcement about this competition shortly.

Country Landowners' Association (Farm Buildings). Closing date for entries: December 30 (news, A & BN, September 21).

alternative form of development which would give better results and not a means of getting extra accommodation. It was important to use the extra ground area gained for open space or other form of amenity. This was, in fact, one of the advantages of building high.

Mr. G. D. Winbourne, of Ronald Ward and Partners, referred to some of the lessons he had learnt from his association with the Millbank development, which includes a 387ft tower block, the tallest office building in London.

He emphasized the difficulty of putting all the services into a building of this height, stating that they could take up to a third of the floor space. It was obviously impossible to fight fires from outside the building, so arrangements had to be made for the structure to be a self-contained fire-fighting unit. Lifts must be good and fully automatic. The installation of air-conditioning plant became more complex as one went higher. A great deal of his time had been spent trying to get everything in.

The governing factors on how high one could go were, he thought, the proportion of the building and the economics. Sometimes costs did not matter so much as prestige, however. A tall building was undoubtedly more expensive, but low development associated with it could help out with the economics.

Asked why he had decided to shape the tower block in the Millbank scheme, he said it was purely a question of aesthetics; a faceted structure produced interesting light reflections and broke the monotony of straight lines.

That construction of high buildings generally took longer than low development was a point made during discussion. The speaker said this was largely due to the time taken to lift materials—and men—up and down. He had noticed that it often took the men about 25 minutes to get back on the job.

Duke of Edinburgh's design prize, 1961

Miss Jane B. Drew, FRIBA, and Sir Kenneth Clark, CH, KCB, have been nominated by Prince Philip as members of the selection panel for The Duke of Edinburgh's Prize for Elegant Design, 1961.

This prize, instituted in 1959, is awarded to the designer of a product distinguished by its elegance and selected from those which have been on show in The Design Centre during the previous year. The award winner either designs his own prize or commissions another designer to do so for him. It can take whatever form he chooses provided that it can be made for £100 and can carry a suitable inscription. The actual award is presented at a similar ceremony the year following the announcement of the award—in the above case, 1962.

The panel, whose four members normally serve for two years, is equally divided between the sexes. Two new members each year—one of each sex—bring fresh opinion and outlook, while the members serving a second term contribute a continuity of judgment.

Mrs. Gaby Shreiber, FSIA, and Robin Darwin, CBE, are the continuing members of the panel which will select the 1961 winner to be announced next spring.

The Duke of Edinburgh will visit The Design Centre on December 15 to take the chair at the panel's final meeting.

Cricket defeat for RIBA

The annual match between the RIBA Cricket Club and Club Conference Cricket XI resulted in a victory for the Conference side.

Following heavy overnight rain, the Conference batted first, and until lunch-time were in considerable trouble due to some excellent bowling by Colin Smith. At this stage they were 111 for 6. R. Hill and F. Micklethwaite batted with great courage after lunch and added 70 runs. The Conference side were able to declare at 258 for 8. Micklethwaite was not out for 72; Hill was caught for 40, and Colin Smith took 6 wickets for 86.

The Architects did not fare so well on a lifting wicket, and could only score 109. Cracknell took 8 wickets for 30 for the Conference side.

The new building for the Physics Department of the Imperial College of Science and Technology opened by Sir John Cockroft last week. Architects: Norman and Dawbarn

in parliament

'No' to planning minister

Turning down a suggestion in the Commons by Mrs. Joyce Butler (Lab., Wood Green) that he should appoint a Minister of Planning, the Prime Minister said in a written reply: 'I doubt whether any useful purpose would be served by such an appointment' (October 27).

Hilton Hotel and the Palace

A Conservative M.P., Mr. John Biggs-Davison (Chigwell) questioned Sir Keith Joseph, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Housing, in the Commons as to whether the new Hilton Hotel in Park Lane would affect the privacy of the grounds of Buckingham Palace.

Sir Keith commented: 'Any high building must affect the privacy of other property. This was taken into account when the plans for the Hilton Hotel were under consideration, but the Government decided that high buildings must be allowed in Park Lane provided that they were properly spaced and well designed; and concluded that the much modified plans produced after the first ones had been rejected satisfied these requirements' (October 25).

Talks on building national theatre

Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, is to meet the general council of the national theatre in the next few weeks to discuss the proposal to build such a theatre in London.

In the House of Commons he told Mr. George Jeger (Lab., Goole) that no decision had yet been reached on the proposal but he was aware that this matter had been outstanding for a long time and he had been recently examining it.

Mr. Jeger protested that for a number of years Parliament has come to a decision on the building of a national theatre, so had the LCC and the Arts Council. He demanded to know what it was that was preventing the Chancellor making up his mind.

Mr. Lloyd said it was certainly a matter on which a decision should be come to (October 25).

cocktail party

In which John (ARICS) and Tony (ARIBA) discuss alteration work — *ANARISC*

JOHN and Tony were at a cocktail party and film show given by Perfection Paint Producers at the Grand Hotel. Martin Bristle, the paint rep. whose paints have decorated so many architects' kitchens, had given Tony a couple of tickets when on a recent visit to the young architect's office with a complimentary quart of anti-condensation.

The film was over, the managing director had said how pleased he was to see everybody and the technical director had hoped that if any of them ever had any problems and so on. Questions had been asked and smoothly answered. Now the audience of architects, builders and quantity surveyors had withdrawn to a ballroom to drink vermouth and gin and Manhattans and to eat sausages on sticks.

'I want your advice,' said Tony, drawing John away to one of those orange-lit corners you find in hotel ballrooms. 'We had some tenders in for an alteration job this morning and the lowest worked out at nearly nine pounds a foot super. Doesn't that sound too high?'

'Now, there's a question for a cocktail party, Tony.' John snatched a Manhattan from a passing Greek, adjusted his tie and pondered awhile before beginning.

* * *

'First of all Tony, if I may say so, you architects tend to overwork this cost per foot super cult. These foot super costs that quantity surveyors talk about are at best, and by that I mean on straightforward new work, extremely dangerous animals. They bite. Ideally, any one job should only be compared in cost with another by the man who knows them both. I'm quite certain, however, that in no type of building contract is cost comparison more dangerous than in alteration work.'

'Nevertheless, the mere fact that an alteration job seems to be costing twice as much as new work suggests that alteration costs are inordinately high.'

'High, certainly. Not necessarily inordinately.'

'But why are they as high as they are?'

John took another sip of his Manhattan. 'Take Preliminaries to begin with. One of the first things the contractor reads is the "Description of Work" clause, the clause that puts him in the picture, as they say. And what a picture he may find himself put in. "The work under this contract comprises the addition of a fifth floor of office accommodation on the roof of the existing premises, the adaptation of the existing third floor to a typists' swimming pool, the conversion of the strong room in the basement into a Directors' Coffee Bar and sundry minor alterations on other floors." A few sentences like that can increase the cost of the job considerably over new work.'

'But the contractor doesn't price that clause.'

'No, but it is the initial warning that the contract will necessitate higher unit rates when it comes to pricing the various trades.'

'The position and the nature of the site affect the cost?'

'Always. Of alteration work it would probably be true to say that a high proportion is in town or city property. This frequently means that there is little or no room for lorries, huts, storage of materials, etc. Materials may well have to be delivered on a "little and often" principle—a few hundred bricks at a time, cement in bags instead of in bulk, and so on. Whether the materials come direct from a merchant or from the contractor's own yard this incurs additional delivery and handling expenses.'

'And if an alteration job is not on a confined city site it may be at an old house in the heart of the country.'

'True, in which case the contractor tendering has another expense. It is unlikely that he will be able to find a satisfactory labour force in a country district so that he will have to allow for transporting the majority of his labour daily from town. This will mean allowing in his tender for travelling time which we talked about once before (A & BN, June 22, 1960)—the full hourly rate to each man for the journey by coach or lorry from the local "walking time" boundary to the job, as well as the cost of the transport. The contractor may price this in the Preliminaries or at the end of the Bill. He calculates the amount by judging the labour required and the probable length of the contract.

'And overtime?'

'Yes, that is another expense he may have to allow for in his rates. The extra time required for travelling on country jobs may mean that the men regularly work a nine-hour day instead of the normal eight. Overtime might well be necessary, too, on town jobs, especially on premises which are to remain in use during the course of the contract. In altering a shop for instance, it may be a condition of the contract that work be executed only during evenings and weekends. Work, too, may have to be carried out in a stated order. It is in the preliminaries that the contractor reads of any unusual conditions such as these. The preliminaries also cover, of course, the provision and maintenance of temporary screens, pavement gantries, rubbish shoots, tarpaulins, dust sheets, temporary roofs and their rainwater disposal, not to mention the permanent protection of existing floor coverings, panelling, etc. All these are relatively expensive items usual in, if not peculiar to, alteration work and they all raise the cost of the job before the contractor begins to price the bill.'

* * *

'To return to overtime for a moment. I believe there is some agreed sliding scale for that.'

'Yes. Monday to Friday, time and a quarter for the first two hours, time and a half for the second two hours, after then and until starting time the next day, double time. On Saturdays time and a half up to 4 p.m. after which, and until starting time on Monday, double time. Incidentally, I have just thought of another expense in the preliminaries which occurs in alteration work. You remember when we talked about on-costs (A & BN, June 22, 1960) I mentioned that Public Liability and Employers' Liability Insurances cost something in excess of 10s per £100 of wages. On an alteration job this rate may be increased and although some contractors work on an average figure over the year others would include for this extra in their on-costs. But let's leave the preliminaries and get to the Bill proper. The first trade the contractor meets is "Pulling Down and Works on Site".'

'That's the one with the "I'm alright Jack" preambles.'

'You are a little unfair there, Tony. One must put a good measure of the responsibility in this trade on the shoulders of the contractor if only because one cannot put it on those of the client. We seem, perhaps, to be asking a lot of the contractor when we say that he "will be held entirely responsible for the safety and stability of all existing and surrounding structures", but what else can we do after we have measured everything that is measurable under the Standard Method of Measurement? Besides, I think a good quantity surveyor would interpret the "responsibility clause" here as meaning responsibility for all shoring, etc. which can reasonably be foreseen as necessary before work begins on the site and would probably look favourably on a claim for shoring which becomes necessary during the contract and which

could not reasonably have been foreseen before work began on the site.'

'So the cost of the contract goes up and the client doesn't like it?'

'But clients with alteration work must be warned that the bill of quantities price may be exceeded through no fault of anybody. All kinds of difficulties are met with once you begin pulling down rubble walls and breaking up old floors. A prudent quantity surveyor would, or rather should, include a few provisional sums to cover these emergencies, although you know as well as I do how difficult it is to anticipate every eventuality in alteration work.'

* * *

'How do contractors price your spot items?'

'I think usually they build up a price from all the information given them—so much use and waste of timber in shoring up, so much labour in knocking down and removing debris, so much new brickwork to jambs, etc. This, at any rate, would be the correct and safe way particularly where there is a good proportion of such work, and it may well be done by the estimator during his site visit. As you know we state in our bills where each spot item is located. On the other hand, I have heard of estimators who merely study the spot item while on the site and assess a figure there and then.'

'Is there any way of "approximately estimating" spot items?'

'I would say not. One can generalize to the extent of saying that breaking an opening in a brick wall built in cement mortar is likely to be a simpler operation than breaking a similar opening in a hundred year old rubble stone wall because one can more easily foresee what is likely to happen. Rubble stone walls may come apart easily enough but they are temperamental things and only rarely can an estimator foresee the exact amount of new work in facing up jambs and pinning up over lintols that will be required. Shoring up a rubble stone wall too would be more expensive than shoring up a new brick wall because of close spacing of needles and probably the use of more and stronger timbers to support them. In old properties the shoring for breaking out an opening in an upper floor will probably necessitate shores from floor to ceiling for two or three floors below—and floor to ceiling heights were not a mere eight feet a hundred years ago. In modern buildings with suspended concrete floors and steel frames these shores may not be necessary.'

* * *

'You haven't mentioned credit for old materials.'

'My experience has been that this rarely amounts to very much. Lead is worth about three pounds per hundredweight as scrap and some old walls make usable hardcore but that is about the limit of useful materials in old buildings. I got ten shillings for a tweed suit the other day at an old clothes shop. It was out of date, the wrong size and the wrong time of the year. That is what contractors are told when they try to dispose of the pickings from a demolished building.'

'So much for pulling down. Now about the remaining trades—the new work that is going to be required.'

'Divide the items into labour and material content. We touched on materials when you mentioned small lots and this buying in penny numbers is the contractors' biggest headache here. Not only are materials more expensive when not ordered in bulk but builders' office overheads in the way of telephone bills, typing, costing and general running about are increased out of proportion to the size of the job. You may say that the builder should order in bulk and use only what he needs, but more often than not the materials in alteration work are both unusual and non-standard. It takes an alteration job to remind us how cheapened and standardized building has become. The next time your bank manager calls you in for a chat just look at the floors and the walls and the ceilings—marble, mahogany, genuine plaster cornices.'

'I think that was my line, John, I'm the architect.'

* * *

'Sorry to insult you Tony, but I was leading up to my next point—the extra cost of labour on alteration work, the extra cost of producing an eighteenth century job with twentieth century labour. In alteration work the contractor may have to match up expensive plaster cornices, piece in real stone, copy panelling, provide short lengths of walnut built up skirtings. All these jobs are not a little more expensive, not double or three times the cost of today's equivalent but eight or ten times. Labour constants alone on the relatively straightforward trades such as bricklayer may be increased up to four times on alteration work. Think of the barrowing, the manhandling, the disposal of rubbish, the lack of continuity, the additional supervision required, the higher proportion of skilled to unskilled labour, the superior quality of craftsmanship that somehow has to be acknowledged.'

'Added to which alteration work is often done by the older and more experienced tradesmen who usually work more slowly than a younger man.'

'Quite right, and incidentally, you won't find many craftsmen, young or old, prepared to work for the agreed craftsman's rate these days, certainly not the type you can let loose on a piece of walnut at four pounds per foot cube.'

'Incidentally, I heard of a small alteration job in a food store last week on which the contractor was not allowed to use a tradesman anywhere on the job without a labourer in attendance to clean up the dirt as it fell. All extra cost, I presume.'

'True, and changing the subject slightly, we finished a final account the other day in which the work to existing drains amounted to over a thousand pounds on a ten thousand pound job. Alterations to drains frequently run away with the money, possibly because much of the work has to be measured on a daywork basis.'

* * *

'This reminds me. We have spoken so far only about bills of quantities contracts. A good deal of alteration work is on daywork or on drawings and specification.'

'In all types of building these days builders prefer to avoid the competitive tender contracts if they can. You can't blame them. A builder would certainly prefer to tackle an alteration job on a cost plus basis or by a negotiated contract.'

'The difference being?'

'In the former the quantity surveyor agrees reasonable "profit and overheads" additions to labour and material costs and during the course of the contract checks sheets submitted by the builder which cover every hour worked and every nail delivered to the site. The negotiated contract is a prepared bill of quantities with prices agreed between builder and quantity surveyor.'

'Exactly.'

'I can see now that alteration work is certain to produce a greater range of foot super prices than new work.'

'It does, and to the extent that you cannot compare alteration costs on a foot super basis.'

'How about some research on the subject from you quantity—'

'Too busy drawing details, Tony. But let's grab another drink before all these partners swig the lot. Waiter!'

La Tourette

La Tourette, the Dominican priory outside the village of Eveux par l'Arbresle in France, already has its place in architectural history. Convincingly designed by Le Corbusier, it will arouse a variety of feelings within the architect. On the following pages Father Illtud Evans, editor of Blackfriars, a monthly review produced by the English Dominicans, gives his impressions.

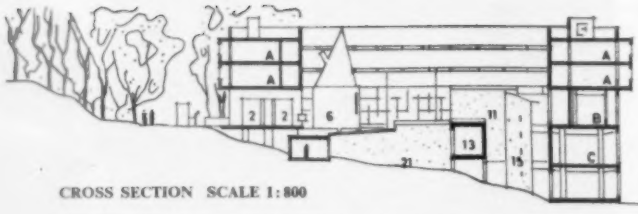
Photo: J. Caps, Collection Art Sacré

Section: A. Cells. B. Lecture rooms. C. Refectory. 2. Interview rooms. 6. Chapel. 11. Atrium. 13. Corridor, church/atrium. 15. Stairs. 21. Courtyard. Cell floors: 1-9. Cells. 10, 11, 12. W.c. 24. Church. Lower floors: 1. Porter. 2. Interview rooms. 3. Lay-brothers' common-room. 4. Novices' library and common-room. 5. Library and reading-room. 6. Novices' chapel. 7-10. Lecture rooms. 11. Atrium. 12, 13. Corridors. 15. Stairs to atrium. 16. Refectory. 17. Treasury. 18. High altar. 19. Side altar, north. 20. Side altar, south. 21. Courtyard.

Impressions of the Priory by Father Illtud Evans

PERHAPS the most extraordinary thing about Le Corbusier's priory is that it exists at all. The man principally responsible was Père Couturier, a Dominican priest, himself a painter and the friend of such artists as Matisse, Chagall and Braque. It was he who, in 1953, persuaded the Dominican Fathers of Lyons to entrust the building of a new priory and church to the architect who, among all others, might seem the least likely to conform to the acceptable image of a religious building. His long career had been a melancholy record of controversy and unfulfilled ambitions, but Père Couturier had seen in him 'not only the greatest living architect, but still more the one in whom the spontaneous sense of the sacred is most faithfully and strongly expressed'. Père Couturier had often deplored the tragic gulf that had grown up between the Church and the artist: now there was the chance to give a great, if not the greatest, architect the opportunity of creating a building to the glory of

continued on page 558



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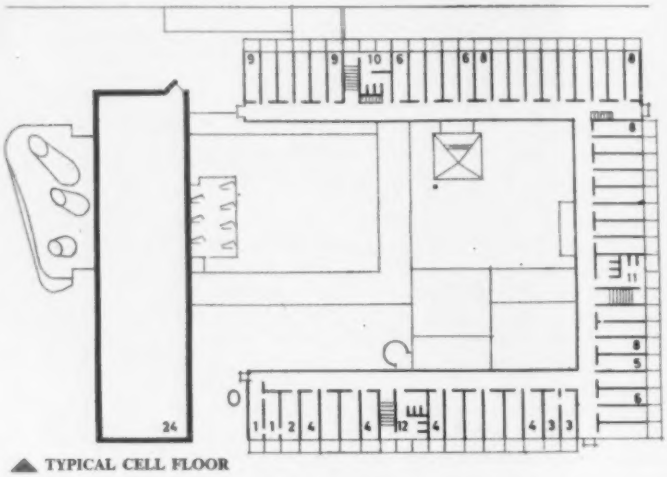
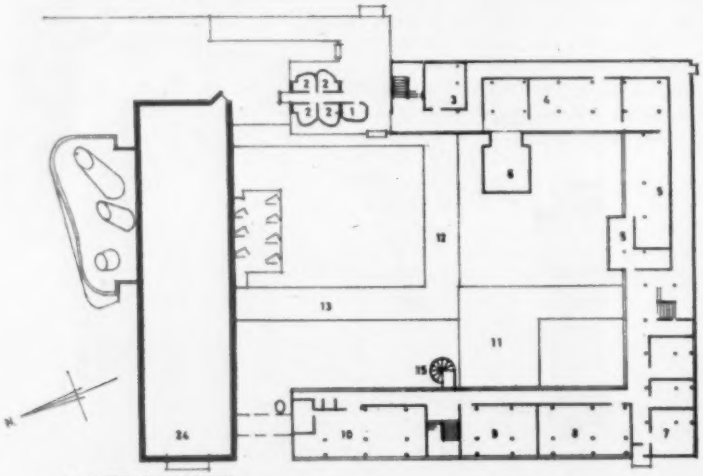
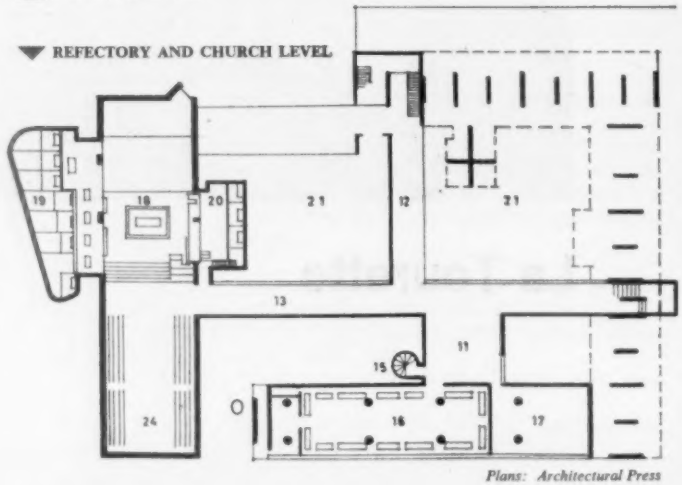


▲ TYPICAL CELL FLOOR



▲ ENTRANCE LEVEL



▼ REFECTORY AND CHURCH LEVEL

Plans: Architectural Press

Laid out for a steeply sloping site, the plan is fashioned so that individual cells are above communal parts, while the church (on the left) is a separate entity. Below, supporting structure at ground level has an almost vegetable form contrasting with the rigid geometry above

Impressions of the priory

God which should speak unequivocally to its own time. It was a risk, but 'truth and purity are always dangerous: one must accept the risks or resign oneself to sterility'.

Early influences

Le Corbusier has himself explained how it was that, fifty years ago, on a visit to a Carthusian monastery near Florence, he first conceived the idea of the *unité d'habitation*, namely that the essential problem of architecture is a human one, in which the needs of the individual must be related to those of the community to which he belongs. So at La Tourette it was as though the inspiration of fifty years before had returned full circle: to a monastery, which would enable him to express his life-long concern for the human values of architecture in the most pure and absolute terms. Père Couturier had explained to him: 'We Dominicans walk in procession in two rows, we chant office in two rows, we prostrate ourselves full length on the ground. These things determine the pattern and dimensions of the places where we pray and work and eat. You see, it's simply an exercise in human scale.'

Monastic tradition

And the first thing to notice about the priory is its fundamental respect for monastic tradition, though expressed in a wholly original treatment that soars far out of the range of the conventional architectural treatment of such a problem. The restrictions in fact were those the architect could accept—and respect, since they were wholly integral to the purpose of the building: a place of prayer and study where a hundred men were to live together as a community. It is a building, set on its stilts on a sharply falling hillside with a landscape of vineyards and avenues of trees and the mountains beyond, which is the very articulation of a community's life, from the separate and single life up above to the shared life below. The classical quadrangle is preserved: three wings for living in, looking out on the countryside and the sun, in contrast to the fourth, the church, which is a single block of concrete—severe, set aside a little, for, as Le Corbusier remarks, 'Architecture is like music: it must have its intervals of silence'.

The concept realized

To understand the building, then, one must begin, as the architect began his planning on his first visit to the site, with the roof—flat, covered with earth, which the seed-carrying birds have turned to rough grass, thus providing a natural insulation. The two floors

continued on page 560

1

1. *Side altars adjacent to the main body of the church. Light falls through astonishing 'cannons' in the roof. Inside the court a circular staircase links the refectory with lecture rooms* (2). *A perfect cube, raised on stilts and surmounted by a pyramid* (3) *forms the students' oratory*

2

Photo: J. Caps, Collection Art Sacré

3

Photo: J. Caps, Collection Art Sacré

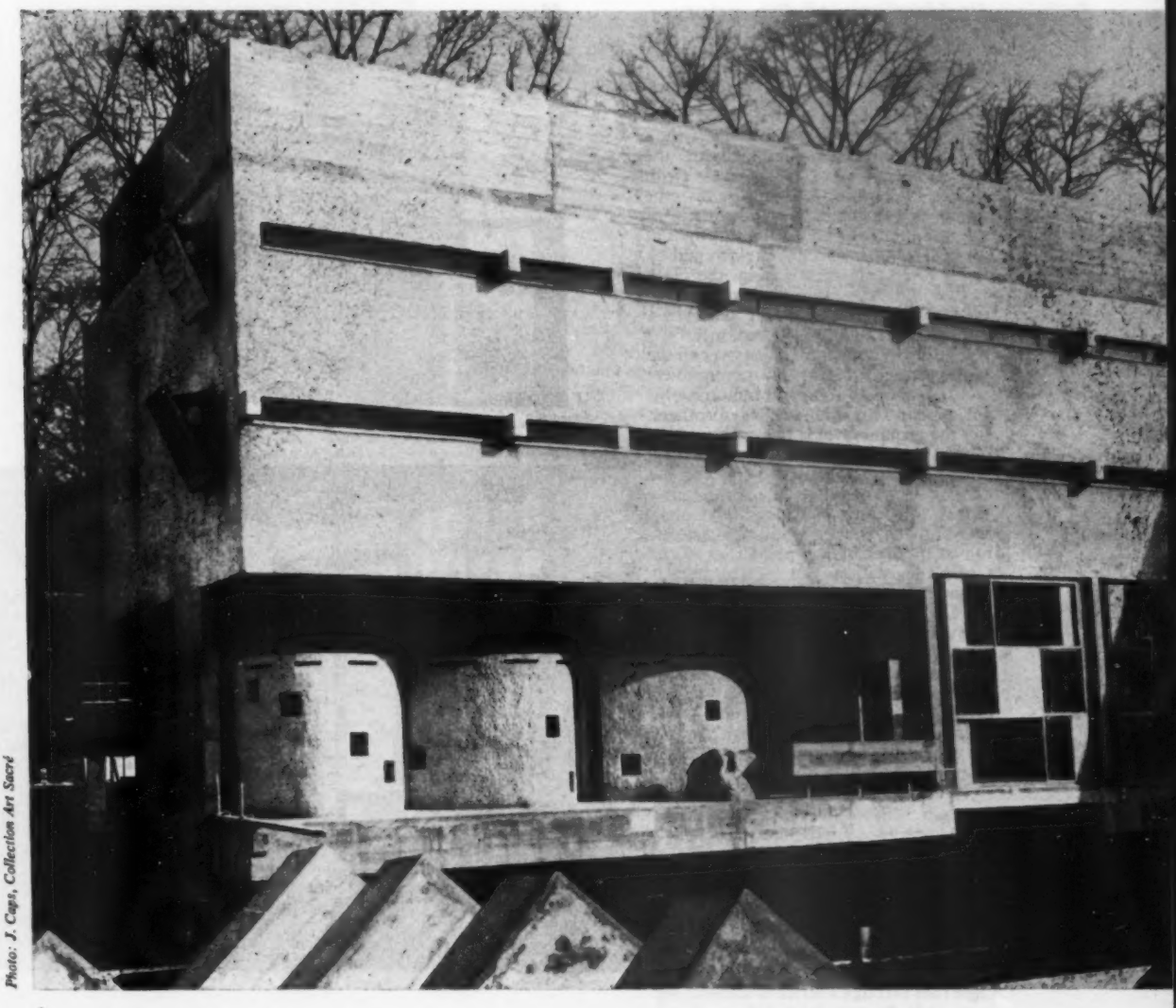


Photo: J. Caps, Collection Art Sacré

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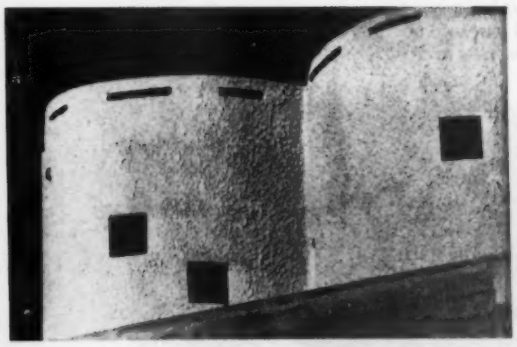


5

6

Photo: J. Caps, Collection Art Sacré

4. *The east wing of cells is seen over rooflights to the south side altar. Baffles on end windows cut out low level sunlight. Sheltered under this wing at entrance level a porter's room and interview rooms (see also detail 5). The traditional cloister (6) is retained but here it is an extended bridge in the form of a cross, with slender supporting concrete pillars*

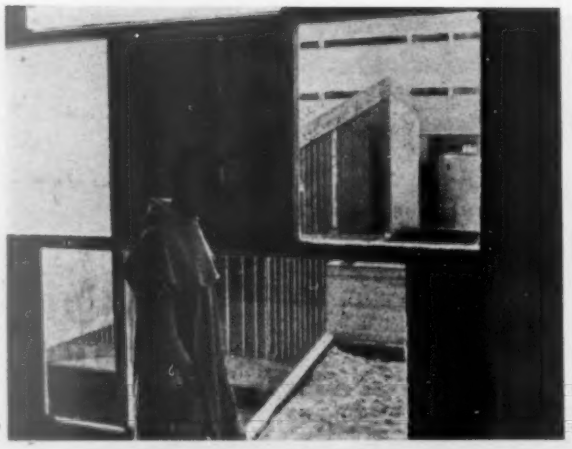
Impressions of the priory

immediately below are devoted to a hundred individual cells, each with a balcony, and each designed to the exact dimensions of the *modulor* (with simple furniture, designed by the architect and made by lay-brothers of the community). The walls throughout are of rough-cast concrete (though a space on each wall facing the desk where the friar sits is smoothed to provide a point of rest for the eyes—and perhaps for the imagination!).

The floors below are given over to the sectional activities of the community: lecture-rooms, a library, common rooms for priests, students and lay-brothers. On the ground level is the setting of the community as a whole: the refectory, where all come together to eat, and the chapter room, where the community gather for formal business. The plan, therefore, is wholly traditional, determined by the classical provisions of the Order's legislation. But its treatment is a human one and is a masterly example of Le Corbusier's capacity 'to cut through the complexities in order to attain simplicity'. It is the sense of a common life, realized in peace and voluntary poverty, that dominates the priory. This is especially true of the church in its monolithic strength, set in contrast to the light and open rhythms of the living quarters. A single altar defines the place, with its blind, concrete walls rising more than 50ft to a flat roof, segmented in slabs which recall the roof of St Maria in Cosmedin, a Roman church for which Le Corbusier has always had a great love. The side altars, secondary chapels and sacristies are all subordinate to the church itself, set in what are, as it were, ears attached to the massive head of the church itself. Light falls through a series of astonishing cannons in their roofs, and the problem of relating the parts to the essential whole—the single place of sacrifice—is brilliantly resolved.

In contrast to the church, the three wings of the priory are all light and movement, and this is due most of all to the application of the *modulor* principle to give exciting variety to a surface that might otherwise seem monotonous. These large lower rooms look out on the world of nature through a glass film that seems independent of the structure itself. The film is stiffened —to use the architect's own description —by vertical, slender ribs of concrete, irregularly placed, it seems at first sight, but in fact arranged in progressions that emphasize the musical analogy that illuminates so much of Le Corbusier's architecture. And the use of the site itself, with its stilts and columns and the occasional fantasy of arcading cut out of the concrete, gives glimpses of grass and of the countryside. But it is from within the quadrangle that one sees the triumph of this building in all its splendid variety, and it is here that

continued on page 562



1

2

Inside, the sloping atrium roof and cells are seen through a pierced concrete wall to the facing wing (1). *Part of the refectory* (2). *Horizontal spacing to the window mullions is an exact geometrical progression. The cliff-like west wing commands a magnificent view over surrounding countryside* (3)

3

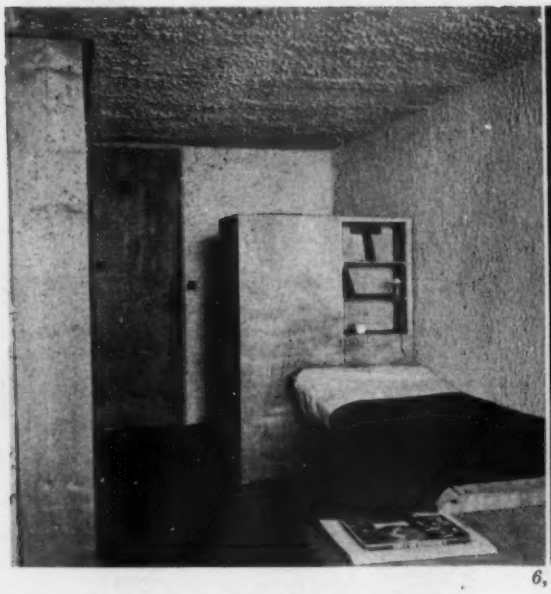
Photo: J. Caps, Collection Art Sacré

4

Photo: J. Caps, Collection Art Sacré

Interior treatment is a human one and is a masterly example of Le Corbusier's capacity to cut through the complexities in order to attain simplicity (4). *Individual cells* (5, 6, 7), *are designed to modular dimensions, simple furniture being designed by the architect and made by lay-brothers of the community*

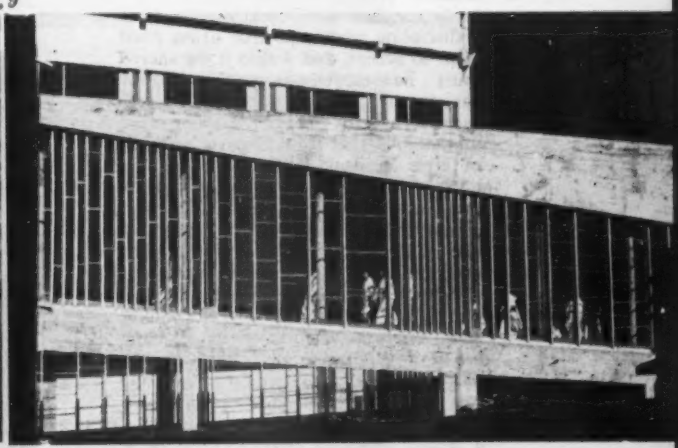
5



6, 7

The same pattern of windows designed within a geometrical progression is seen in cloisters leading to the church. In contrast to the church, the three wings of the priory are all light and movement. Large windows look out on the world of nature

8, 9



Impressions of the priory

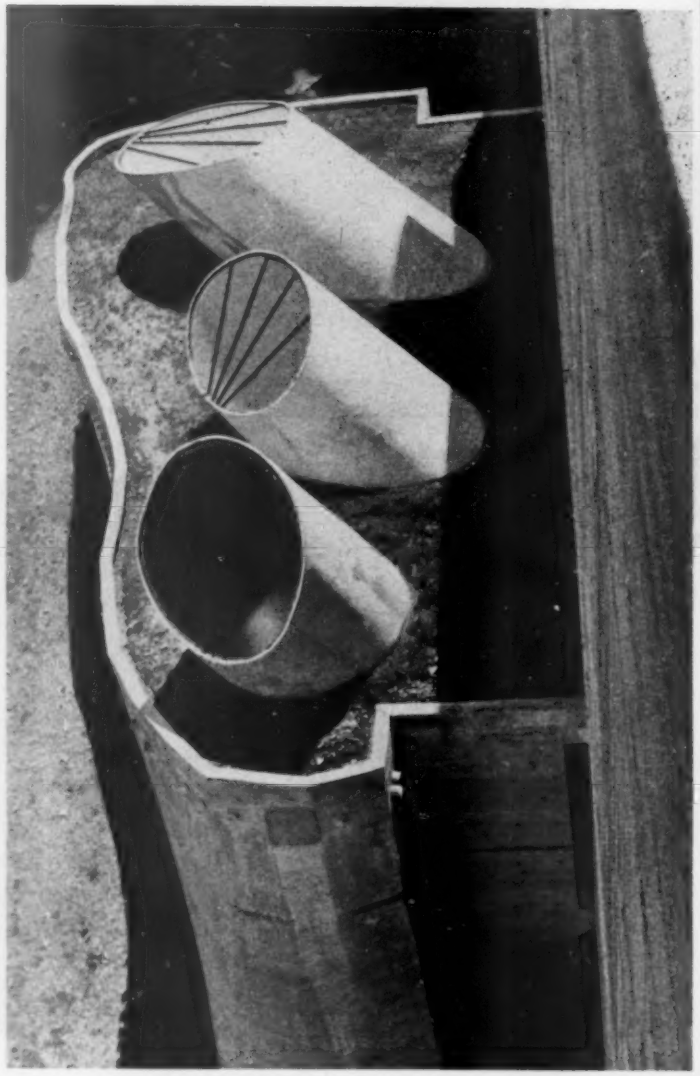
absolute fidelity to the purpose of the priory is matched by a radical originality in its realization. The traditional cloister is retained, but here it is an extended bridge, in the form of a cross, with slender concrete pillars supporting it. It is here that one is aware of that 'play of volumes' which is the mark, and especially at Chandigar, of Le Corbusier's virtuosity. One arm of the cloister runs to an open atrium; to its right a round tower, enclosing a stairway; opposite a perfect cube, standing on stilts and surmounted by a pyramid, is the students' oratory—giving a note of punctuation to the horizontal emphasis of the long cloister and the window-line of the corridors. The entrance is an open cube, through which one passes to a group of little beehive huts, irregularly pierced with small square windows, in which the (astonished) visitors to the priory can be received.

Criticisms

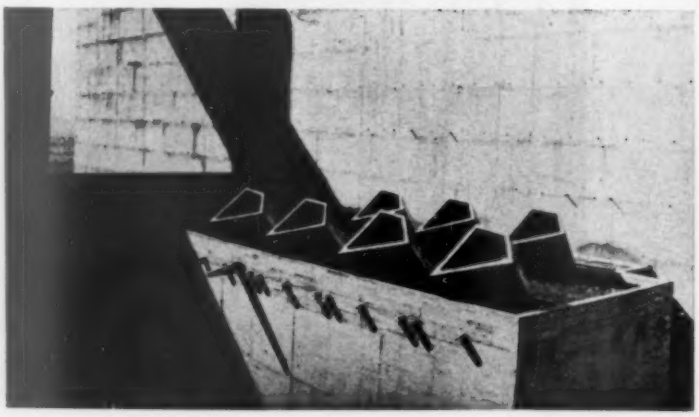
It has been objected that La Tourette is too stark, that it is almost puritanical in its rejection of all adornment. For Le Corbusier, as is well known, the concrete itself has its own beauty: it bears the marks of the shuttering, and the columns have a simple strength that no amount of extrinsic decoration could enhance. And, whatever may be true of his other buildings, for a religious house, which externally should declare the decencies of evangelical poverty, this uncompromising use of the material *as it is* is altogether appropriate. Nothing is concealed, and the exposed pipes, openly suspended along the corridors, painted in vigorous blues and ochres, are a sort of symbol of the absolute truth that has marked this building for the use of an Order whose motto is, quite simply, *Veritas*. Nowhere else, one may believe, has the distinction between a true tradition and the conventional forms in which it has hitherto been contained been so ruthlessly revealed. La Tourette exemplifies a discipline which the true artist must want to accept, and within it the sacred must be expressed—with whatever varieties of style—in every age. Indeed, as to style, Le Corbusier has reminded us that 'All that we can do is to think of style in itself—that is to say the moral probity of every work that is truly and genuinely creative'. By such a standard, La Tourette must be judged one of the greatest sacred buildings of our time, and perhaps of any time.

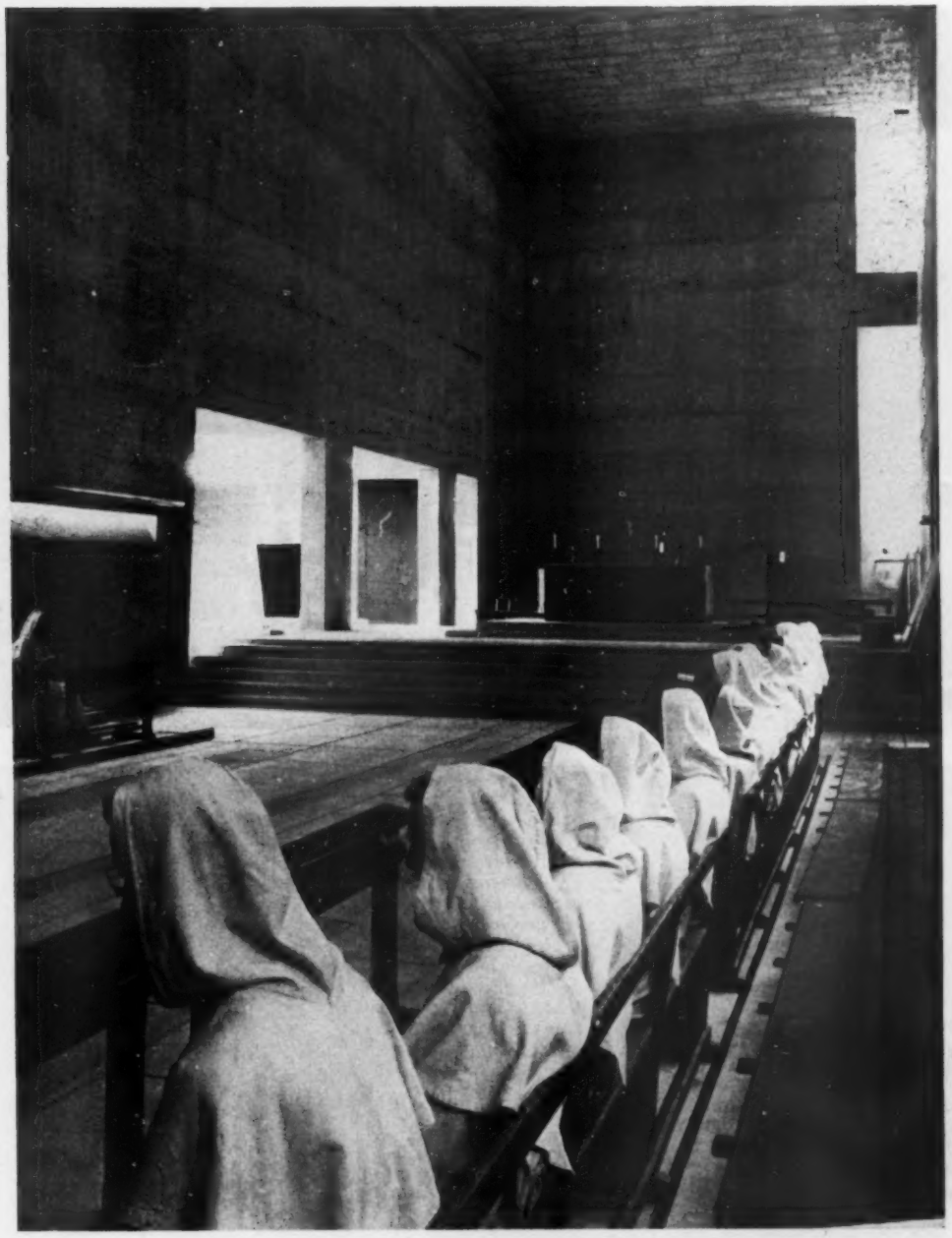
There are incidental reservations that one must in honesty want to make. They relate to details which perhaps are never very important to the architect of immense and overriding vision but can none the less affect the individual's sense of ease and adjustment. It seems a noisier building than it need have

continued on page 564



Two more views of rooflights to the north and south side altars. These altars are set in what are, as it were, ears attached to the massive head of the church itself





In the church, a single altar defines the space, with its blind, concrete walls rising more than 50ft to a flat roof

Above, the side chapels. It has been objected that La Tourette is too stark, that it is almost puritanical in its rejection of all adornment. Whatever may be true of Corbusier's work, for a religious house, which externally should declare the decencies of evangelical poverty, this uncompromising use of the material is altogether appropriate. Nowhere else has the distinction between a true tradition and the conventional forms in which it has hitherto been contained been so ruthlessly revealed

Impressions of the priory

been, and the sound of many waters (so characteristic of most French buildings) is far from absent. Door-handles and window-frames seem an afterthought, not always effectively achieved. And one returns to the absolute lack of concessions in the church. It may be that we live at a time of such shifting and uncertain artistic standards that adornment is a luxury that we must learn to do without. But the stupendous strength of one man's design seems to leave no room for even a comment, for any of those individual notes of grace and warmth that have through the centuries made churches themselves the mirror of human curiosity, and even of fantasy and fun. Yet these are only trivial footnotes to a mighty text. What is important is that there stands in the French countryside a building which is an unequivocal statement of the Church's perennial work—to make Christ present among men in every age and place.

boathouse at Chiswick

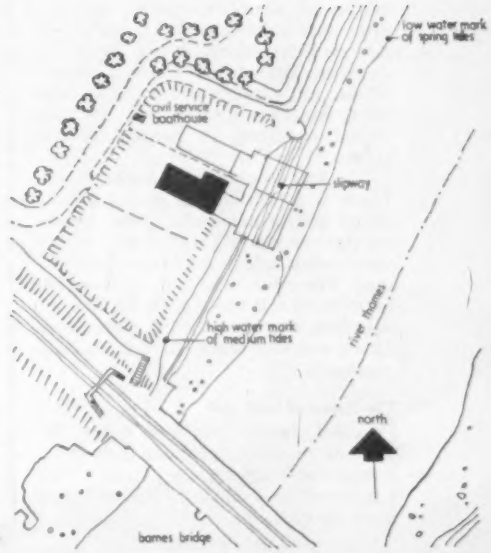
The Governors of the Emanuel School, client
Laurence King, architect (Laurence King and Ian Picken, partners)
J. Money Kyrle and J. Woodward, assistants
Wates Limited, quantity surveyors and structural engineers

THIS boathouse at Barnes was presented to the Emanuel School Boat Club by Norman, Ronald and Allen Wates, all old boys of the school. Lieut. Colonel C. S. Hill, secretary of the Boathouse Appeal had the main responsibility for obtaining the necessary financial support which included substantial contributions from the Old Boys' and Parents' Association and these contributions have paid for the furnishings and equipment of the building. He also organized a team of parents, masters and boys, who carried out all the internal decoration. The shield of the Emanuel arms, which is fixed to an upper wall, was made by a boy in the school workshops.

Construction

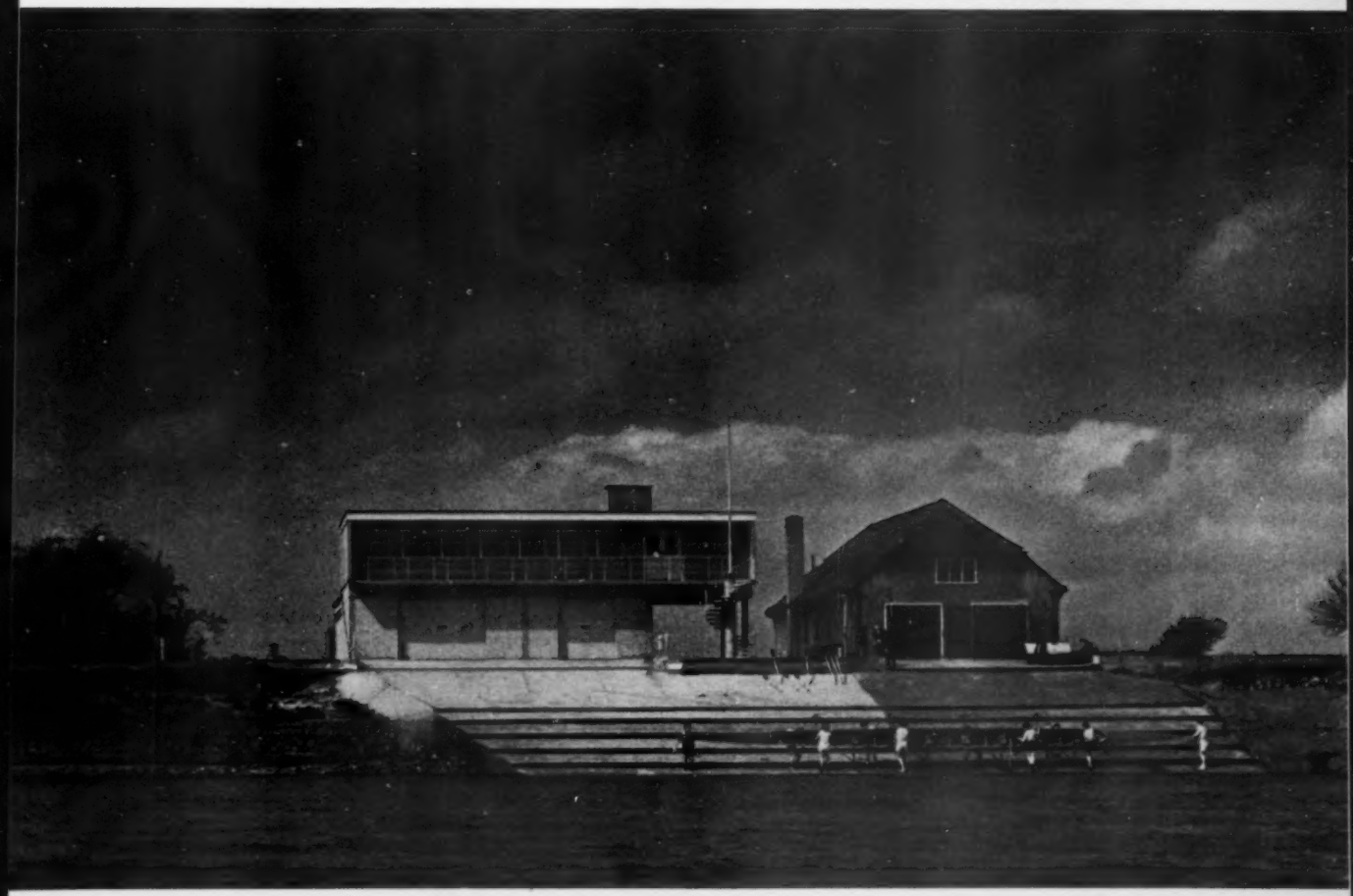
The boathouse has an exposed reinforced concrete frame. As the site is below tow path level and subject to flooding, the ground floor has been raised 8ft on concrete piers. The river

continued on page 566



SITE PLAN

Photos: Colin Westwood



continued from page 565

elevation has inset brick panels on the ground floor with two sets of sliding timber doors which open into a 68ft-long boatshed. This has a 5in reinforced concrete floor which falls 7in and is provided with sliding metal boat-racks. At the side of the boatshed a reinforced concrete spiral staircase, with open treads and metal balustrading, provides access to the first floor changing, drying and washing rooms, saloon and spectators' gallery. This floor, which is similarly of 5in reinforced concrete, is finished in 2in grano.

The first floor has a timber fascia. There is a 30ft timber-glazed gallery screen with a horizontal cedar boarding surround. A 4ft 9in balcony with a metal balustrade projects over the boatshed. The roof, which is of three-ply bituminous felt roofing on 2in Stramit boarding, houses a 200gal water tank which supplies water to the washing rooms.

The Emanuel boat club

Emanuel began to row upon the Thames in 1913, the boat club being formed the following year. Today, over a hundred boys regularly row and skull from the club.

COST ANALYSIS OF CONTRACT PRICES

Tender date	October 1958
Work started	June 1959
Work completed	December 1959
Tender price accepted	£11,250
Superficial area of building	4,316 ft sq
Cube of building	77,211 ft cu

	Total £	%	Per F.C. s. d.	Per F.S. s. d.
Preliminaries	2,038	18·12	6½	9 5½
Substructure	1,225	10·89	3¾	5 8
Superstructure				
Frame	2,685	23·87	8¼	12 5¾
Bricklaying	694	6·17	2¼	3 2¼
External windows	135	1·20	½	7½
Timber wall cladding	710	6·31	2¼	3 3½
Finishes				
Glazing and external painting	112	1·00	½	6½
Internal plastering excluding ceilings	14	0·12	—	¼
Wall tiling	18	0·16	—	1
Internal painting	140	1·24	½	7½
Roof including Stramit	530	4·71	1¾	2 5½
Floor	135	1·20	½	7½
Ceiling	50	0·44	—	2¾
Carpentry, joinery and ironmongery	826	7·34	2¾	3 10
Balustrading, etc.	230	2·04	¾	1 0¾
Installations				
Gas and electricity	663	5·89	2	3 0¼
Plumbing	534	4·75	1¾	2 5¾
Drainlaying	85	0·76	¼	4¼
Sundry items	426	3·79	1¼	1 11¼

Total cost of job	£11,250
Cost per ft super	52s. 1¼d.
Cost per ft cube	2s. 11d.

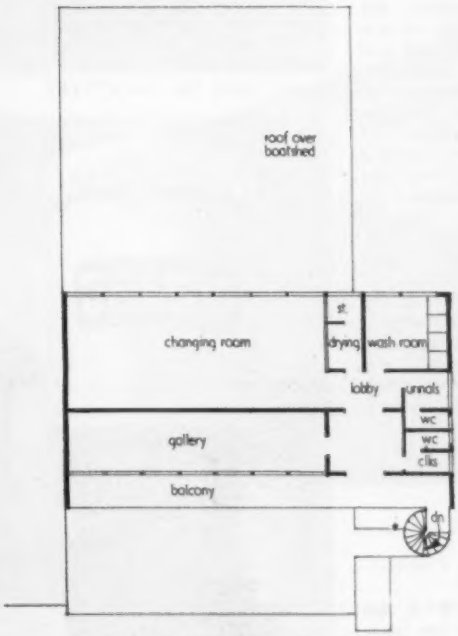
The site being subject to flooding, the boathouse has been raised 8ft on piers

General Contractors:

WATES LTD.

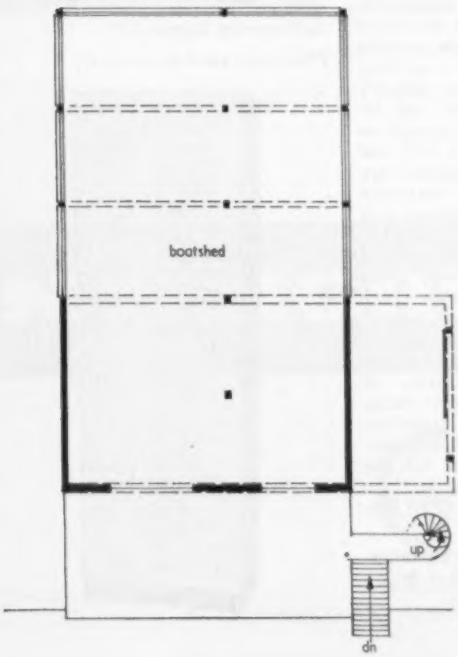
Sub-contractors and suppliers:

Boat Rack Stands: George Wright Ltd. *Calor Gas Installation:* H. Hobbs-Wilson Ltd. *Concrete Piling:* Cementation Ltd. *Door Furniture:* J. Young (Headington) Ltd. *Electrical:* A. & B. Baxter Ltd. *Facing Bricks:* Broads Ltd. *Felt Roofing:* Durastic Ltd. *Fencing:* Fencing (Shepperton) Ltd. *Glazing:* Faulkner Greene & Co. Ltd. *Metal Windows:* Crittall Manufacturing Co. Ltd. *Painting:* J. W. Alder & Son Ltd. *Plastering:* Plastering Ltd. *Plumbing:* Faithful Bros. (Plumbing Contractors) Ltd. *Reinforcement to Slipway:* Square Grip Reinforcements Ltd. *Sanitary Fittings:* John Bolding Ltd. *Sliding Door Gear:* T. W. Palmer (Merton Abbey). *Sliding Racks:* Roneo Ltd. *Wood Windows:* Humphrys Ltd.

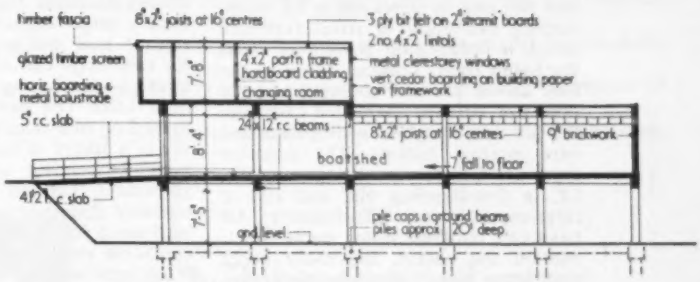


▲ CHANGING ROOMS SCALE: 1IN=24FT

▼ PLAN OF BOATSHED

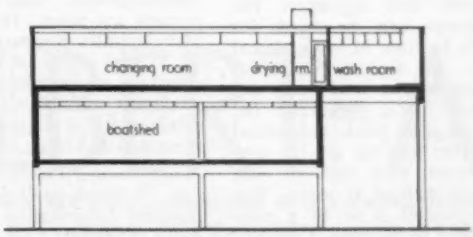


A concrete spiral staircase connects the two levels



▲ STRUCTURAL LONG SECTION

▼ CROSS SECTION



In this feature are reviewed new lines introduced to the building industry for the first time and additions or improvements made to the existing ones. Any advantages claimed on behalf of the products are taken from information given by the manufacturer

Flush Lockers (A)

This company is now producing flush-designed steel lockers which have no projecting parts. The lockers are mounted on stepped-back bases to prevent scuffing at floor level. They are fitted with chromium plated handles, ventilation louvres and number plate, all of which are recessed. The door lock can be either of the cylinder or padlock type and may be set in the locked position after opening, thus allowing the door to lock automatically. A rubber-cushioned latching system reduces noise to a minimum. Overall measurements: 12in wide by 15in deep by 72in high. Half-size models are also available and both half size and full size can be supplied in nests of any number.

Ayrshire Dockyard Co. Ltd., Irvine, Ayrshire.
Readers' Information Service
Ref. A. 2/11/60.

*

Litter Bins (B)

This company commissioned Mr. Kenneth Grange, FSIA, earlier this year to produce six new designs and prototypes of litter bins. Five of these were entered in the recent competition for the design of litter bins organized by the Council of Industrial Design and all were awarded diplomas. They were recently exhibited in the Victoria Gardens, Whitehall Section, London, and will also be displayed in the forthcoming exhibition of street furniture which is opening on November 10 at the South Bank, London. Three of the bins are of pre-cast concrete and the others of vitreous enamelled cast iron. All six are complete with galvanized wire internal baskets. The concrete types are CB, for mounting on walls, CC, a free-standing bin, and CD, a large-capacity bin (illustration). All have cast concrete outer shells which contain the basket, the shells being cast in one piece with fixing plates and holes. They have a maximum thickness of 2½in and a minimum thickness of 1¼in and are provided with drain holes. Their normal finish is smooth grey, using a granite base aggregate, but other aggregates can be used for special orders to tone in with almost any variety of stonework. Rust-proofed fixing screws and bolts are supplied and fixing brackets for type B are of $\frac{3}{16}$in thick galvanized mild steel. The baskets are in one piece, galvanized, with rims of $\frac{3}{8}$in mild steel wire welded at joints. The body of the basket is in 14 g mild steel wire welded to the rims. Type CD basket stands 1ft 9½in high and has an overall dia of 2ft 6½in. The three metal litter bins are types VA, for mounting on lighting columns, VB, for mounting on walls, and VC, which is a free-standing litter bin. They have cast iron outer shells containing removable wire mesh baskets, the shells being grey iron castings in one piece complete with flanges, slots and drain holes. They have a maximum thickness of $\frac{3}{16}$in and a minimum of ¼in. The bins are finished vitreous enamelled in standard colours of mushroom grey, pale green, mottled grey, pale blue or prussian blue, but other colours can be provided to order. Fixing brackets for types A and B are of $\frac{3}{16}$in thick mild steel, galvanized after manufacture. Fixing screws and bolts are rust-proofed and the removable baskets are also in one piece, galvanized after manufacture. Their rims are of $\frac{3}{8}$in mild steel wire welded at joints and the body of the basket is of ½in diamond wire mesh in 14 g mild steel wire welded to rims.

Henry Hope & Sons Ltd., Smethwick, Birmingham.
Readers' Information Service
Ref. B. 2/11/60.

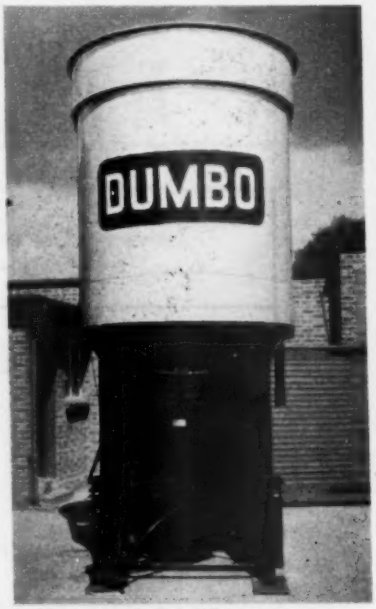
*

Self-erecting Site Hopper (C)

The capacity of the smallest of the Dumbo self-erecting hoppers has been increased from 10 to 12ton. This increase has been made since it is always desirable for a site hopper to have a larger capacity than the usual size of bulk delivery vehicle so that the contractor can maintain a working stock while waiting for the delivery of a load. The new Dumbo can be loaded on to a vehicle or off-loaded on site in a matter of minutes by only one man. Dispensing and weighing are automatic but an extra manually operated dispenser and weighgear can be fitted if required, so that the hopper can serve two mixers. The Dumbo is fitted with a filter so that only clean air is emitted while the unit is being filled. The standard 12ton hopper includes access ladder and windshields and is designed for use on sites where comparatively small quantities of cement are used. The Dumbo range also includes hoppers with capacities of 20 and 30ton of cement. The distributors of Dumbo hoppers for the Midlands and North of England are Abelson & Co. (Engineers) Ltd. of Birmingham and Manchester.

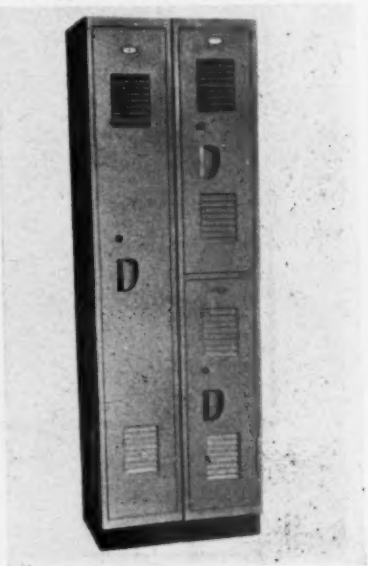
Amalgamated Limestone Corporation Ltd., 15 Stanhope Gate, London, W.1.
Readers' Information Service
Ref. C. 2/11/60.

Hope's Litter Bin, type CD (B)



Self-erecting hopper (C)

Flush type steel lockers (A)



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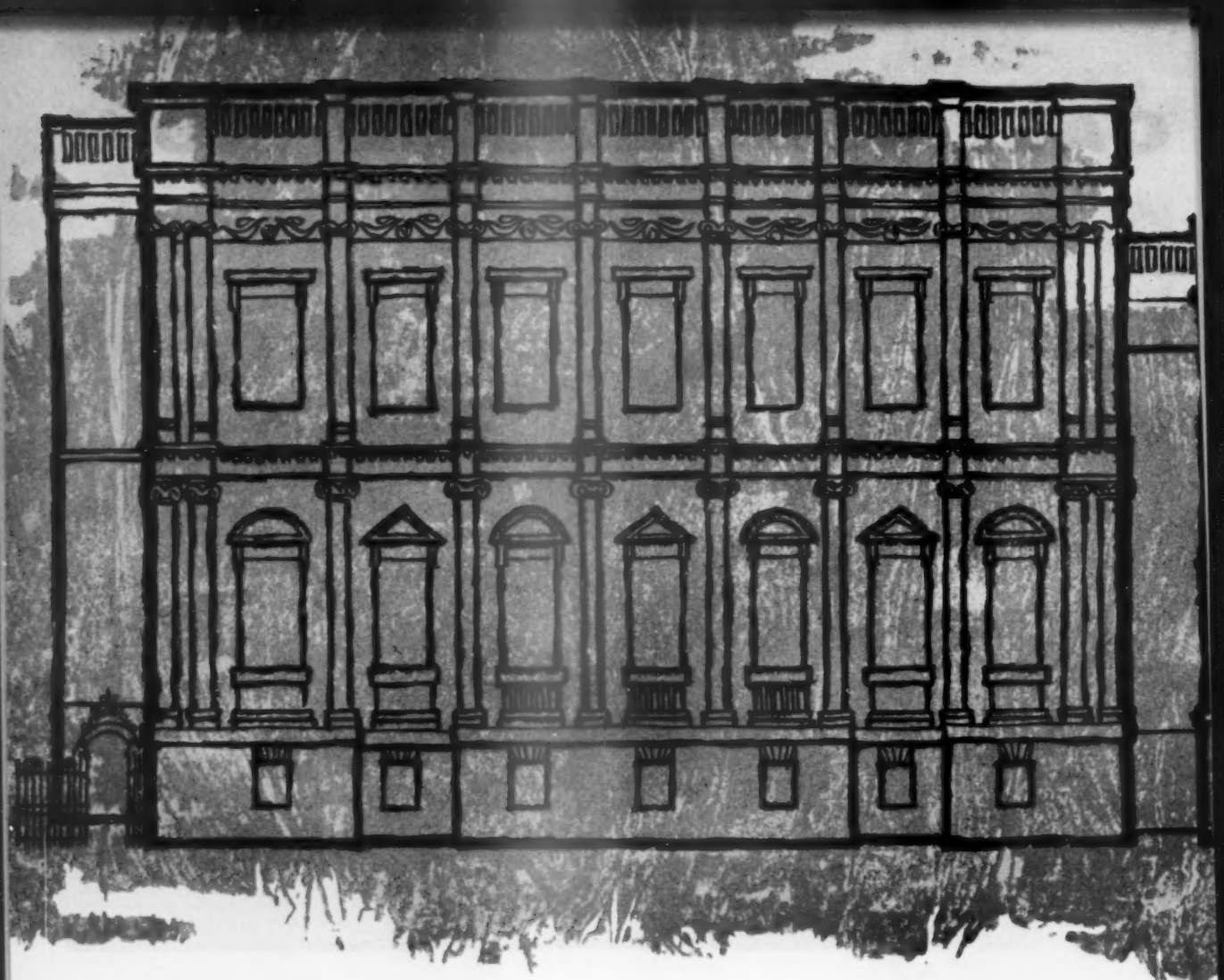

Inigo Jones—*the first professional*

Inigo Jones was the first English architect in the modern sense, i.e. a professional man rather than a master-mason; but it must be confessed that he was in many ways quite different from the architect of today. He was never trained as such, and he started almost from the gutter. The only record of his parentage is that his father, a Smithfield meat-porter, was fined by a jury in 1581 for using bad language to a lady—a strange ancestry for a man who was to die as a famous courtier! At an early age, Inigo showed a talent for drawing; and, somehow, managed to study in Italy between 1597 and 1603 as the protégé of the Earl of Pembroke. Later, he appears to have worked for King Christian IV of Denmark. It was at this point that he came to be employed by King James I (who had married Princess Anne of Denmark), as a designer of stage-scenery and costumes for one of those "masques" or pageants which had been made popular by Elizabeth I.

Italian art and antiquities having become fashionable, it was natural that the organisers "hired one Mr. Jones, a great traveller, who undertook to further them much, and furnish them with rare Devices, but performed very little to that which was expected". So wrote a contemporary gossip-columnist in 1605, but in fact Inigo had secured a foothold on the Court ladder. He became Surveyor to the young Prince of Wales in 1611, and "Surveyor-General to the King's Works and Buildings" in 1615. It was only then that he really blossomed out as an architect; and thereafter his architectural practice was only interrupted during a single year, when he was M.P. for Shoreham in Sussex.

A large number of buildings have been rashly attributed to him, but the only surviving works which are quite definitely his are the Queen's House at Greenwich (1616-35); the Banqueting Hall (now the Royal United Service Institution) in Whitehall (1619-22), intended as the first instalment of a huge new palace; the Chapel of Marlborough House, London (1623-6); and a few fragments of other buildings. Because his work was mainly for the Court, it naturally followed that it was interrupted by the Civil War in 1640. When he was 72 years of age, in 1645, he was arrested as a Royalist supporter, at Basing House, Hampshire, by Parliamentary troops, and fined. A contemporary reported that "there was the famous Surveyor, Inigo Jones who was carried away in a blanket, having lost his clothes". He had taken the precaution of burying his money in "Scotland-yard" just before this happened; and reburied it in "Lambeth-Marsh" soon after the House of Lords pardoned him in 1646. (For all we know, it may still be there). After his release, he carried on a little practice, but died in 1652. The importance of his work is that he introduced into England the mature Renaissance architecture of Palladio the Italian.

market prices (London)

These prices apply to material purchased in the quantities named or otherwise as might be expected for a new building of moderate size. They include delivery and are the material basis used in the build-up of 'Measured Rates' and subject to the conditions heading that schedule. Prices are under careful constant review but should be confirmed.

AGGREGATES AND SAND

1½in—all in—ballast	26/6	Yard cube
¾in do. do.	27/–	delivered
¾in screened shingle	24/6	(in five-yard
¾in do. do.	25/9	loads or
¼in granite chippings	49/–	more)
Sharp washed sand	27/–	
Pit sand	24/–	
Building sand	23/6	
Broken brick	21/–	
1½in shingle	22/–	
Cartage of muck	10/–	

BUILDING MATERIALS AS DESCRIBED, CENTRAL LONDON

CEMENTS packed in paper bags	Per ton
Portland in 6ton lots	110/–
Do., from 1ton to 5ton 19cwt do.	122/–
Do., Rapid hardening (6ton lots)	120/6
Do., (but 1ton to 5ton 19cwt)	132/6
Cement 'Aquacrete' (do.)	154/6
Do., '417' or 'Polar' (do.)	154/6
Do., 'White' 1ton (lots)	275/6

LIME—	134/6 (1ton loads) deliv'd			
Hydrated .. including ..	132/–	(2/3	do.)	do.
White .. Bags ..	122/–	(4/5	do.)	do.
	120/–	(6	do.)	do.

PLASTER—	
Keenes, coarse, pink	239/6 ton
Do. do. white	244/9 do.
Sirapite, do.	179/9 do.
Do. finish	187/6 do.
Hardwall, do.	179/9 do.
Plaster, coarse, pink	168/3 do.
Do. do. white	177/9 do.
⅜in Gypsum Plaster Lath ex works (600sq yd)	2/3½sq yd.
½in Do. do Wallboard do.	2/6½ do.
3½in Jute scrim (100yd roll)	10/10 each
Cow hair (under 3cwt)	62/3 ½cwt

FIRECLAY—	
In non-returnable bags (1ton lots)	217/3 ton delivered
Fire cement	12/3 14lb

BRICKS

BACKING BRICKS (in truck loads)—

Flettons	122/– per 1,000 delivered
Do. Keyed	124/– do.
Do. bullnose	164/– do.
Blue wirecuts (Net)	547/– do.
White	202/– do.
Southwater engineering (Class A)	400/6 do.
Firebricks—2½in	625/– do.
Do. —3in	750/– do.

STOCK BRICKS—

Mild stocks	205/– per 1,000 at Works
Second, do.	284/– do.
First, do.	320/– do.

Add for delivery—approx. 55/– per 1,000 in lorry loads.

FACINGS (ex truck or lorry)—

Rustics	162/– per 1,000 delivered
White	220/– do.
Blue pressed, 2½in (Net)	614/– do.
Do. bullnose	633/– do.
Reds (Multi sand faced)	350/– do.
White glazed stretchers	1696/– do.
Do. headers	1670/– do.
Do. bullnose	2120/– do.
Do. double stretchers	2053/– do.
Do. double headers	2173/– do.
Breeze fixing bricks	30/6 per 100
Fire tile and lumps	34/– ft cube
Wall ties—8in by ¾in by $\frac{1}{16}$in, galvanized	77/3 per cwt
Cement mortar (1 : 3) hand-made	94/– yd cube

BRICKLAYERS' SUNDRIES—

AIR BRICKS	9 by 3in	9 by 6in	9 by 9in	12 by 9in
Iron .. each	2/10	4/7	6/10	9/2
Galvanized do. do.	4/10	8/–	11/11	14/6
Terra Cotta do.	1/2	2/4	5/8	11/2
Chimney pots, Terra	1ft	2ft	3ft	4ft
Cotta (10 to 25) do.	9/4	16/3	37/3	64/6

PARTITIONS—

18in by 9in Blocks keyed for plastering

Per yd super in 6ton lots	2in	2½in	3in
In solid clinker including any half blocks	3/9	4/4	5/3
In cellular clinker blocks	3/11	4/7	5/3
In hollow clay blocks	—	4/6	5/7
Clinker blocks in small quantity	6/5	7/9	9/1

Intermediate quantities in all types may be had at intermediate prices.

Smooth in lieu of keyed faces extra cost per side 3d per yd super

SINKS—

Fireclay white glazed in and out—standard quality

	24 by 18in	30 by 18in	30 by 20in
London pattern, no overflow, 6in deep	70/6	98/–	118/9
Belfast, plain edge, 10in deep	89/6	156/6	190/–

FLUE, LININGS, PLAIN, CIRCULAR (FIRECLAY)—(UNDER 10)

	Foot lineal Straight	Each Bends
9in diameter	5/–	15/–
10in do.	6/1	18/3
12in do.	11/9	35/3
9in diameter, beaded end, 12in high		6/9

FLUE PIPES AND FITTINGS—

	4in	5in	6in
Heavy asbestos type, 6ft length	18/6	25/6	32/6
Do. 3ft length	9/3	12/9	16/3
Do. bends	7/2	9/–	10/8
Light asbestos type, 6ft length	16/–	20/–	25/6
Do. 3ft length	8/–	10/–	12/9
Bends	5/7	7/1	8/8
Baffler	15/5	18/4	19/4

DRAINAGE GOODS

GLAZED STONEWARE STANDARD LIST (NOV., 1956)

ORDINARY TYPE—Each	4in	6in	9in
Pipes in 2ft lengths	3/4	5/–	9/–
Bends	5/–	7/6	20/3
Junctions (4in on 4in, 6in on 6in, 9in on 9in)	8/4	12/6	27/–
Gullies with 4in outlets	12/6	13/9	22/6
4in horizontal inlets	4/–	4/–	4/–
4in vertical do.	6/–	6/–	6/–
Black iron grids	1/6	2/10	5/6

Adjustment to Current Cost

	2ton lots or more	Less than 2ton lots
2in to 9in diameter 'Best' pipes and fittings.	100 pieces or more	Under 100 pieces
Percentages to add	−15%	+7½% +12½%

Further percentages to be independently added in respect of: British Standard pipes, etc., 10. 'Best' Tested pipes, 37½. British Standard Tested, 47½.

IRON DRAINAGE GOODS—

Each	4in	6in
Cast iron pipes, 9ft long	105/9	154/9
Do. 6ft do.	75/6	116/–
Do. 4ft do.	57/6	89/–
Do. 2ft do.	35/–	52/9
Short bend	23/9	63/9
Junction	42/–	101/–

DRAINAGE GOODS—*Continued*

GULLEY PARTS—	4in	6in	
Traps, high level, invert	34/5	93/2	each
Inlet, bellmouth pattern	18/3	36/3	do.
Do. with one vertical branch	31/7	59/5	do.
Do. with two do.	85/8	124/8	do.
Extra for sealed cover	11/–	14/1	do.

RAINWATER SHOES—	4in	6in	
With vertical inlet and rebated top	45/–	90/–	each
Extension piece	19/9	23/9	do.
Flat loose coated grating	4/8	4/8	do.
Loose solid coated cover	6/3	6/3	do.

MANHOLE CHANNELS, WHITE GLAZED—

Each	4in	6in	9in
Straight, 2ft long	19/2	28/1	47/2
Taper, do.	31/11	31/11	48/5
Bends, main, half section	37/–	53/7	88/–
Do., branch, do.	22/11	31/11	—
Do., do. three quarters, do.	31/11	51/–	—
Junctions, single	30/7	53/7	—
Do., double	42/1	72/8	—

BROWN GLAZED CHANNELS—
Based on standard list (less than 100 pieces)

	4in	6in	9in
Half-round main channel (2ft long)	2/6	3/9	7/–½
Extra for stop ends	2/6	3/9	6/9
Extra for outlets	5/–	7/6	—
Channel bends with splayed ends	7/6	11/3	—
Three-quarter section do.	10/–	15/–	—

MANHOLE COVERS—	Black
24 by 18in foot traffic	31/9 each
Do. Strong do.	58/3 do.
Do. Light car traffic	102/– do.
Do. Road traffic	130/– do.

SUNDRIES—	Galvanized	
Manhole steps (for 9in)	9/9	each
4in Mica valve fresh air inlets	18/3	do.
Plumber's hemp	9/–	per lb
Gaskin, caulking	1/5½	do.
Canvas backed hair felt, 4in wide	9*d*	per ft run

ROOFING MATERIALS

WELSH SLATES (delivered)—

Sizes in inches	Full Loads per 1,000	Quantity 500 to 999 per 100	1 to 49 per doz
22 by 11	2260/–	277/3	40/9
20 by 10	2070/–	251/6	37/–
18 by 10	1420/–	172/3	25/3
16 by 10	1120/–	133/3	19/9
14 by 9 Damp Course	668/–	75/9	11/3
14 by 4½	328/–	33/3	4/9

TILES (Brosley and Staffordshire)—	per 1,000	per 100
10½in by 6½in Machine made, 6ton lots	302/6	39/9
Do., hand made, sand faced (Berks red)	327/–	47/3
Hips, valleys and angles	36/3 per dozen	
	per 1,000	per 100
Plain concrete tiles	210/6	25/6

Sheeting asbestos corrugated, 6in pitch	8/3½ yd super
4½in by 16 gauge, drive screws (galvanized)	18/3 gross
7½in by ⅜ hook bolts and nuts (do.)	65/6 do.
Washers, round, flat galvanized	4/10 do.
Do. do. bituminous	2/– do.

ROOFING FELT—	
Sanded bitumen felt (44lb)	1/2 yd super
Do., but 60lb in weight	1/10 do.
Inodorous felt, best quality	2/11 do.
Do., second quality	2/3 do.
Underlining	1/8 do.
Sheathing	1/8 do.
Galvanized felting nails	2/4 lb

THERMAL INSULATION—	
½in Insulating Gypsum Baseboard (600sq yd)	2/9 sq yd
½in Do. Do. Lath do.	2/9 do.
½in Do. Do. Wallboard do.	3/– do.
½in Asbestos (Fully-compressed) Sheet	8/4 do.
½in Insulating Cork Slabs	7/6 do.
Silicate Cotton (2ton lots)	1/6 ft cube

STONE

Free on rail London
Monks Park 10/3 St. Aldhelm 11/6 average in blocks of 17ft cu
Portland brown Whitbed 9/10 average in blocks of 25ft cu
Doulting 10/10 Beer 10/6

TIMBER

Softwood—sawn—random lengths.

	Per standard £100		Per cubic ft 12/2	
Carcassing quality				
Joinery quality	£130 and up		15/9½	
Plain edged unsorted flooring per square	¾in 90/–	1in 110/–	1¼in 138/–	1½in 165/–
T. and G. flooring per square	—	120/–	150/–	180/–

¼in Hardboard 4/1 sq yd.
½in Do. 6/6 sq yd.
Larger quantities cost less.

SUNDRIES—	Dia.	3in	6in	9in
Black hexagon bolts, nuts and washers, Each	¼in	1*d*	1/3	1/6
	⅜in	1/4	1/9	2/2
	½in	1/10	2/5	3/1
Sashline, hemp, good quality Per yd Run		No. 6 10*d*	No. 8 1/1½	No. 10 1/5
Floor brads			84/3 per cwt	
Cut Clasp Nails			85/6 per cwt	
Steel ordinary screws	1in No. 8 3/8	3in No. 8	6/3	per
Brass, do.	Do. 10/2	Do.	17/11	gross

HARDWOOD. Normal joinery quality.		Per ft cube
Mahogany, African	Square edge	30/–
do. Honduras	do.	66/–
Teak, Burma and Siam	do.	78/–
Walnut, Australian	do.	84/–
Oak, English	Sawn Logs	42/–
do. Yugoslavian	do.	47/6
Walnut, African	do.	25/–

BUILDING BOARDS

Description	Rate	Unit
16mm Birch blockboard	208/–	Per 100ft
22mm do. do.	257/–	
Austrian Mahogany faced one side, blockboard 18mm thick	367/–	super,
Austrian figured Oak faced one side, blockboard 19mm thick	414/–	but
Beech, 6mm plywood	109/–	from one board
Birch, do. do.	100/–	
Do. 9mm do.	142/–	up to
Teak faced one side, plywood 6mm thick	397/–	a
Austrian figured Oak one side, 6mm	222/–	
Australian do. Walnut do. do. ⅛in	296/–	bundle

IRONMONGERY

	2in	3in	4in	5in	6in
Cast iron Butts, per pair	1/5	2/5½	3/9	7/1	10/2
Hinges, spring, single action regulating, japanned, each	—	8/3	12/9	16/9	22/3
Do. but double action spring only, each	—	17/6	22/3	21/–	35/9
Do. blank only, each	—	10/3	14/–	28/–	24/3

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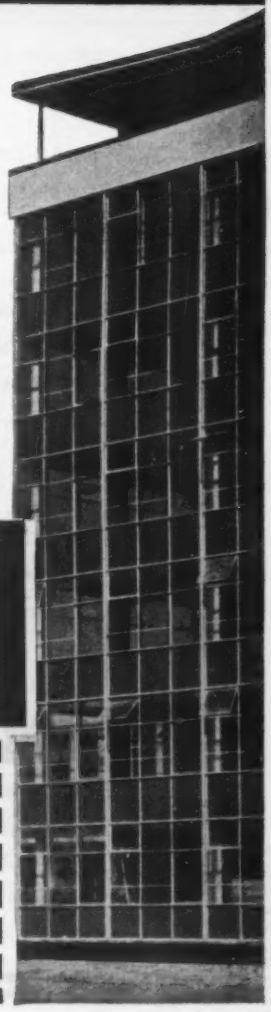

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ABN 3

IRONMONGERY—*Continued*

	12in	18in	24in	30in	36in
Tee hinges (japanned) per pair	2/–	3/10	—	—	—
Do., but stronger, per pair	3/4	6/1	8/3	—	—
Hook and Ride hinges, per pair	—	—	20/5	27/8	33/11

BOLTS—each—	3in	4in	6in	8in	10in	12in
Cabinet, barrel, straight or necked	1/11	2/3½	3/1	—	—	—
Square spring, with brass knob	1/11	—	—	—	—	—
Tower bolts	—	2/7	3/8	4/11	6/2	7/2
Barrel bolts	—	3/10	5/6	7/3	9/4	11/5
Add to Tower or Barrel bolts if necked	9*d*	9*d*	1/4	1/3	1/3	1/3

LOCKS—each—

Rim lock, 2 lever, wrote case, brass bolt and bushing	13/6	Brass furniture	5/–
		or Bakelite do.	3/3
		Bakelite finger-plates	2/8
Mortice lock, 2 lever, bushed	13/6	Brass furniture	8/9
		or Bakelite do.	3/10

Cylinder latches, japanned case		17/–
Brass sash fastener	each	5/–
Casement fasteners (malleable)	do.	1/8
Do. stays (do.)	do.	2/3
Axle pulleys (brass face, iron wheel) 1¼in	do.	3/3
Do. as last, but with brass wheel 1¼in	do.	4/11
Sash line, No. 8 Anchor, yellow label	per yard	1/2½

METAL GOODS

British rolled steel joists ex mills to basic sections on site (6in by 5in, 8in by 5in or 6in, and 10in or 12in by 6in)	£42/10/0 per ton
Extra cost over basis for following sections—	
9in or 18in by 7in, 14in by 5½in, 15in by 5in, 14in or 15in or 16in or 18in by 6in, 20in by 6½in, 20in by 7½in, 10in or 12in or 14in or 18in by 8in	10/– per ton
5in by 4½in, 7in by 3½in, 13in by 5in	15/– do.
12in by 5in, 22in by 7in	20/– do.
6in by 4½in, 7in or 8in or 9in by 4in, 10in by 5in	25/– do.
4in by 3in, 10in by 4½in	30/– do.
5in by 2½in, 5in by 3in	35/– do.
6in by 3in, 24in by 7½in	40/– do.
3in by 3in	50/– do.
4½in by 1½in	65/– do.
3in by 1½in, 4in by 1¾in	70/– do.
1in mild steel reinforcing rods ex mill d/d	£41/0/0 do.
Extras per ton	
⅞in or ¾in diameter in size	15/– per ton
⅝in	30/– do.
½in	62/6 do.
⅜in	92/6 do.
5/16in	132/6 do.
¼in	172/6 do.
Extras for length	
5ft to 3ft	7/6 do.
3ft to 2ft	15/– do.
2ft	22/6 do.
40ft to 45ft	15/– do.
45ft to 50ft	22/5 do.
Bolts and Nuts	112/– per cwt
Trench covering, including trays 1¼in deep and rebated frames, 9in wide	25/– foot run
Do., but 12in wide	27/– do.
Do., but 14in wide	30/– do.
Do., but 18in wide	39/– do.

METAL SUNDRIES

Cast iron pavement lights with 4in by 3in prism and convex lenses in alternate rows	per 33/– ft super
Iron single fire doors, panelled both sides, pivot hung and self closing, to angle frame rebated and lugged, to meet fire regulations	54/– do.
24 gauge galvanized Tallboy 6ft high, 9in diameter with 9in by 12in base	55/– each

CHAIN LINK FENCING—

In 25 yards lineal rolls inclusive of line wire.

2in mesh	Height in inches— 36	42	48	60	72
10½in wire gauge	129/–	150/6	172/–	215/6	258/3
12½ do.	90/–	104/9	119/9	149/9	179/9
14½ do.	62/9	73/6	83/6	104/9	125/6

DOUBLE SOOT DOORS AND FRAMES—

Fitted with brass turn-buckle and cast key	9in by 9in	12in by 9in	14in by 12in
	26/6	38/6	66/3

SLIDING DOORS, GATES AND PARTITIONS—

Factory sliding doors in two leaves containing about 100sq ft with mild steel angle frames covered with 24 gauge corrugated galvanized sheeting and including hanging tubular track and gear complete	18/6 ft super
Factory entrance gates with mild steel frames clad with 2in mesh chain link complete	16/6 do.

STEEL ROOF LIGHTS—

In Skylights and Lanterns, Standard type with puttyless glazing, lead flashings, and ¼in rough cast glass; in the case of Lanterns 18in vertical sashed sides are provided in addition.

Size at Base	6ft by 4ft	8ft by 6ft	10ft by 8ft
Skylights	£35 5	£50 10	£69 10
Lanterns	£55	£76 5	£110

HIGH GRADE DOMESTIC BOILERS—

Coke Fed. Performance 20 to 40 gallons raised from 40°F to 140°F per hour as under.

TYPE		£ s. d.
20 gallons per hour 15in wide, 23in high	Enamel finish	11 10 0
25 gallons per hour 17in wide, 26in high	Do. Grey Mottle	20 10 0
	Do. Cream Mottle	22 0 0
40 gallons per hour 22in wide, 30in high	Do. Cream Mottle	38 0 0

GAS, WATER AND STEAM TUBES

BASIC PRICES

Internal Diameter—	⅛in & ¼in	⅜in	½in	¾in	1in	1¼in	1½in	2in
Tubes per ft	9½*d*	10*d*	1/–	1/2½	1/9	2/3	2/8	3/9
Bends each	1/7	1/9	2/–	2/6	3/8	5/5	6/2	10/7
Elbows, sq. do.	1/8	1/10	2/2	2/6	3/–	4/4	5/2	8/6
Do., round do.	1/10	2/–	2/4	2/10	3/4	4/8	5/8	9/4
Tees do.	2/–	2/2	2/6	3/2	3/8	5/–	6/2	10/2
Crosses do.	4/4	4/8	5/6	6/6	8/2	11/–	13/2	21/–
Backnuts do.	4*d*	4*d*	6*d*	7*d*	10*d*	1/–	1/4	2/2
Sockets do.	6*d*	6*d*	8*d*	10*d*	1/–	1/4	1/9	2/6
Sockets dimin. do.	8*d*	10*d*	1/–	1/2	1/6	2/–	2/8	4/–

EX. STOCK IN ORDERS OF £10 OR MORE

DISCOUNTS OFF BASIC LIST.

TUBE—

Black	Galvanized
Medium (Blue)—35%	Medium—25%
Heady (Red) —25%	Heavy —15%

FITTINGS—

Black	Galvanized
Heavy —10%	Heavy —2½%

RAINWATER GOODS (Painted or Unpainted)

In consignments of 5cwt and over From Standard List

Pipe:		2in	3in	4in	5in	6in
6ft lengths	each	12/10	14/5	18/11	24/8	31/6
3ft do.	do.	7/–	7/9	10/–	13/1	16/6
Shoe, ordinary	do.	2/7	3/10	5/7	9/5	12/11
Bend	do.	3/1	4/4	6/4	11/3	14/7
Branch, single	do.	4/6	6/7	9/3	14/7	22/6
Offset, 4½in	do.	3/9	5/3	7/9	12/11	17/–
Do. 9in	do.	4/11	6/6	9/8	15/3	19/3
H.R. gutter, 6ft length	do.	—	6/–	8/5	10/4	13/10
Angle or nozzle	do.	—	2/6	3/1	3/9	5/4
Stop end	do.	—	9*d*	1/1	1/6	1/9

Above plus 25%

PLASTERING MATERIALS

Sand, lime, cement and various plasters are previously included under those heads—

Metal lathing (⅛in by 24G) (20 yards) ..	4/– sq yard
Plaster baseboard ⅜in (1,200 yards) ex works ..	2/2½ do.
Lath nails, galvanized	1/6 lb
White glazed tiles (6in by 6in by ¼in) 1 yd	26/9 sq yard
Do. rounded on one edge .. to	32/9 do.
Do. on two adjoining edges .. 10 yd	36/3 do.

PLUMBER'S GOODS

4lb lead sheet (in 1ton lots)	109/– per cwt
Lead water pipe in coils (do.)	111/3 do.
Plumber's solder	3/7 lb
Copper tacks	8/8 do.

IRON SOIL AND WASTE PIPE. (5cwt lots and up)

each	2in	3in	3½in	4in
⅛in Medium pipe, 6ft length ..	14/6	17/2	19/3	21/11
Do., 4ft length	10/5	12/2	13/7	15/5
Bends	5/4	6/6	8/1	9/1
Do., with oval door	17/4	18/6	21/1	24/7
Junction, single	6/6	9/8	11/3	13/3
Do., with oval door	18/6	21/8	24/3	26/3
Swan necks, 4½in	6/6	10/3	11/9	13/9
Do., 9in	8/8	11/9	13/9	16/1
Holderbat, 2½in projection ..	5/9	5/11	6/3	6/4

Above plus 25%

GALVANIZED CISTERNS, TANKS AND CYLINDERS—

(Less than three)

each gallons

CISTERNS

Bends over tops and corner plates. Riveted or welded

	Nominal capacity			
	100	150	200	300
14 gauge	174/–	235/–	295/–	417/–
12 gauge	211/–	292/–	344/–	464/–
¼in plate	241/–	339/–	399/–	542/–

HOT WATER TANKS

Riveted and with handhole and ring .. .. ..

	20	25	30	40
12 gauge	147/–	151/–	164/–	190/–
¼in plate	165/–	168/–	184/–	211/–

HOT WATER CYLINDERS—

Riveted, with handhole and ring .. .. ..

	20	25	33	39
12in gauge	166/–	182/–	203/–	219/–
¼in plate	181/–	200/–	221/–	240/–

PLUMBER'S BRASSWORK, etc.

Each

	½in	¾in	1in	1¼in
Boiler screws, single nut ..	1/8	2/2	3/6	6/–
Do., double nut	2/4	2/11	5/6	8/–
Cap and lining	1/3	1/8	2/–	2/2
Plumber's unions	2/6	3/1	4/2	7/5
Ball valves, screwed iron ..	14/2	22/3	—	—
Do., fly nut and union ..	15/2	24/–	—	—
Bib valves, crutch top screwed iron	8/9	12/9	—	—
Do., but screwed boss ..	10/–	14/6	—	—
Stop valves, screwed iron ..	7/9	10/6	—	—
Do., screwed iron and union	9/6	13/9	28/6	—
Do., double union ..	10/9	15/6	30/–	—
Waste, plug chain and stay	—	—	8/6	9/6

	1½in	1½in	2in	4in
Caps and screws	4/6	5/6	7/–	—
Sleeves, long	—	—	7/8	11/1
Do., short	—	4/6	4/8	9/–
Thimble	—	3/10	5/–	10/7
Full way gate valves, hot pressed	21/–	29/3	—	—

	1¼in	1½in	2in
Lead 7lb P. trap	7/2	9/5	13/3
Do., S. trap	8/10	11/7	16/3
Lead 6lb P. traps with 3in seal ..	8/–	9/8	—
Do., but S. traps, do.	9/11	12/2	—

Wire balloon guards, copper, 2in, 3/9; 4in 4/–
Do., galvanized iron, 2in 1/5; 4in 1/10
Hair felt 3⁴in by 20in, 24oz, 6/– sheet
Boss white jointing compound, 2/3lb
Gasket, 1/10½lb. Hemp, 9/–lb

COPPER TUBES—Extract from B.S. 659/1955—

Nominal bore	Internal work (semi-hard) Outside diameter	Gauge	Weight lb per ft	3cwt lots Price per lb pence	Price per ft pence
¼in	0.596	19	0.27	41¾	11.28
⅜in	0.846	19	0.39	40	15.60
1in	1.112	18	0.62	38½	23.87
1¼in	1.362	18	0.76	37⅞	28.79
1½in	1.612	18	0.91	37⅞	34.48
2in	2.128	17	1.40	39½	55.30

CAPILLARY TYPE CONNECTIONS—

Add for delivery and packing on orders under £10.

All ends copper to copper

Each	½in	¾in	1in	1¼in	1½in	2in
Straight ..	1/5½	1/10½	2/10½	4/0½	8/0½	11/6½
Elbow ..	3/4	4/1½	5/6½	8/7½	13/11½	28/6
Tees	4/1½	4/8	6/9½	11/3½	19/4½	28/6
Brackets (Brass)	2/10½	3/5	3/10½	4/0½	6/5½	7/6½

GLASS

	Per foot superficial 24oz	26oz	32oz
English, flat drawn sheet glass cut to sizes in squares	11½*d*	1/2½	1/6½
Figured rolled, white cut to sizes, in squares (¼in) Group 1 ..	1/2½	Per ft super	
Group 2 ..	1/8½	do.	
Ditto, but in standard tints	2/1½	do.	
⅛in Rolled, cut to size, in squares ..	1/2½	do.	
¼in rough cast do.	1/5½	do.	
¼in do. wired do.	1/9½	do.	
Georgian wired do.	1/9½	do.	
Fluted (No. 1) do.	1/8½	do.	
⅛in Reeded	2/4½	do.	
⅛in Reedlyte (narrow and broad) do. ..	1/7½	do.	
Splotlyte do.	1/7½	do.	
⅛in Calorex Cast do.	1/8	do.	
Flashed Opal (15/18oz) up to 1ft super ..	4/2	do.	
do. do. over 1ft super ..	5/–	do.	
Pot Opal (15/18oz) up to 1ft super ..	4/2	do.	
do. do. over 1ft super ..	5/–	do.	

POLISHED PLATE GLASS (Tariff) Cut to sizes.

Ordinary substance ⅛in and ¼in thick.

Per Superficial ft	General Glazing
In plates not exceeding:	
2ft super in each	4/7
5ft do.	5/7
45ft do. (unless extra sizes)	6/9
100ft do. (do.)	7/4

Extra sizes, i.e., Plates exceeding 100ft super or 160in one way or 96in both ways at higher prices.

DECORATING MATERIAL

	Price	Unit
Aluminium Paint	41/–	Gallon
Distemper, ceiling	39/–	Cwt
Distemper, washable	120/–	do.
Enamel (eggshell)	52/–	Gallon
Gold Metallic Paint (heat resisting) ..	100/–	do.
Heat Resisting Paint	40/–	do.
Japan, black	35/–	do.
Knotting	40/–	do.
Linseed Oil (5gal)	16/–	do.
Boiled, do. (do.)	15/6	do.
Proprietary Paints (good class)—		
Finishing	57/6	do.
Priming (lead base)	57/6	do.
Undercoat	59/–	do.
Plaster Primer	38/6	Cwt
Petrifying liquid	9/6	Gallon
Putty	54/6	Cwt
Size	12/3	Firkin
Terebine	22/–	Gallon
Turpentine substitute	6/5	do.
Varnish, oak, copal inside use	39/–	do.
Do., do., outside use	41/–	do.
Do., white, eggshell, flat	50/–	do.
White lead mixed paint	66/6	do.
White lead	167/6	Cwt
Whiting	13/3	do.

Z-e-n-i-t-h

. . . yes, Zenith . . . by Hills!

. . . a new addition to HILLS' range
. . . primarily for housing
. . . with Placarol Core . . . yes . . .
What's the difference?
The choice of Makore,
or Heavy Sapele in sliced
veneer facing or
European Oak . . . for Clear
Finishing, naturally.

'Hills Zenith flush doors'

PRINCIPAL FEATURES:
Facing Veneers on Plywood—sliced Makore, Heavy Sapele (Candollei) or Oak.
Matching Hardwood Inserted Strip, a definite advance on traditional lippings.
Placarol Core, ensuring freedom from undulation of the facings.
Lock Block. Extra large to allow maximum latitude in relation to size and position of lock.

SSS* SUPER SATIN SURFACE

Every Zenith Door is Super-Microsealed before leaving the factory. Its "Super Satin Surface" is the ideal base for Clear Finish—an application of wax, liquid polish, or varnish is sufficient to ensure a superior result.

* SSS (SUPER SATIN SURFACE) IS THE PROPERTY OF GENERAL PLYWOOD CORPORATION U.S.A., SOLE LICENSEES IN THE U.K. F. HILLS & SONS LTD.

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CARRON QUALITY
FOR THE SMALLER BATHROOM

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CARBROOK
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Now Carron make a flat bottom bath specially designed for installation in bathrooms of limited size. Corner tap positions are available to facilitate plumbing, and *the overall width is limited to* 26½" and to lengths of 54", 60" or 66". The Carbrook is moderately priced and finished in the full range of Carron colours, or in white porcelain enamel. Write today for detailed specification sheet.

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and at 22-26 Redcross Street, Liverpool, 1. 125 Buchanan Street, Glasgow, C.1. 33 Bath Lane, Newcastle Upon Tyne.

measured rates (London)

These apply to new work of normal character and some size. These rates are for time and materials only and carry 10 per cent in excess, so the appropriate essential on-costs should be added. The basic cost of material used in the calculation of these prices is taken from the foregoing tables which carried up to November 2, 1960.

ESSENTIAL ON-COSTS

Fees payable to L.C.C. for District Surveyor:

The new buildings of ordinary construction not exceeding 5,000 cubic feet	£3
Over 5,000 cubic feet for every extra 1,000 cubic feet up to 1,000 cubic feet add	4/–
Buildings over four storeys add 3*d* per 1,000 cubic feet extra for each storey up to eight	3*d*

ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS

Up to £100 cost		£3
Over £100 up to £1,000—	Per £100 cost	15/–
Over £1,000 up to £5,000	Ditto	5/–
Over £5,000	Ditto	3/–

Public buildings add 50%

Steel framed or R.C. buildings.—See L.C.C. (General Powers Act 1955) also fees in respect of means of escape in case of fire.

Allowance to cover National Insurances, Holidays with Pay and Public Holidays, Welfare, Third Party Risk, Travelling and Guaranteed Week is made in the rates attached to the items.

Allow for Fire Insurance	1/6%
Allow for Water for use on the works and apparatus	5/–%
Allow for hoarding, or similar licences in City of London	say £10
Do., under Borough Councils per each month	say 2/6
Allow for Office, Fire, Attendance on C. of W., etc. p. week	say 40/–

ADMINISTRATION AND CONTROL

Percentage costs on normal contracts in accordance with Builders Turnover per Annum, see appropriate column hereunder:

	Turnover in Thousands			
	25	50	75	100
Place	13%	9%	7%	6%
At depot	6%	5½%	4½%	4%
On job				

SPOT ITEMS AND DEMOLITION, ETC.

	Per ft run
Hoarding erected and removed	20/–
Planked gangway with handrail, etc. do.	10/–
Proper gantry do.	78/–
Sleeper roadways	16/6

	Per ft cube
Needling, strutting and shoring including all labours and use and waste in erection and removal	20/–

ALTERATION-DEMOLITION—

	1 Brick	1½ Brick	2 Brick	Per yard cube
	(Per ft super)			
Cutting out cement concrete or brickwork in small quantities	1/3	2/6	3/7	64/–
Do. if either in very small quantities or reinforced	2/2	4/1	6/–	95/–
Debris into baskets and removed from inside to outside of bldg.	3½*d*	7*d*	9*d*	14/–

SCAFFOLDING (Not exceeding 80ft high) Per yard superficial

Type	Labour and Transport	Monthly Hire
Heavy Putlog	6/–	1/6
Do. Independent	7/7	2/–
Light Putlog	4/2	1/1
Do. Independent	5/2	1/6

EXCAVATION

Per Yard Cube *By hand*	Common Soil	Loamy Clay	Gravel or Clay	Rock or similar
Reducing levels	7/6	8/10	10/3	68/–
Surface trench not exceeding 5ft deep	14/10	17/8	23/7	84/–
Do. from 5ft to 10ft	27/–	30/4	36/4	91/6
Do. from 10ft to 15ft	30/9	36/7	42/11	100/–
Fill in and ram	6/–	6/7	6/7	6/5
Barrowing 25yd	3/3	3/7	3/7	4/2
Load vehicles and tip 8 miles away	18/9	18/9	19/9	20/7

PLANK AND STRUT

	To 5ft deep	5 to 10ft deep	10 to 15ft deep
To trenches, in normal ground	7*d*	9*d*	11*d*
Per Ft Super			

CONCRETE 1½in Ballast Aggregate

	Per yard cube
1 : 3 : 6 Cement concrete in foundations	80/–
Do. around grillages	83/–

REINFORCED CONCRETE

	Per cubic yard
1 : 2 : 4—¾in concrete, worked around reinforcement, between formwork in the following (at various levels):—	
Foundations and surface beds	89/10
Walls, 12in thick or more	96/3

Sectional inches	Lintols and beams	Columns and casings	Braces and projections	
Up to 36	4/7	5/2	5/4	Per cubic ft
36 to 72	4/8	5/–	5/2	do.
72 to 144	4/5	4/11	5/1	do.
over 144	4/3	4/10	5/–	do.
Walls 6in thick			18/–	Per super yd
Do. 9in thick			26/–	do.
Suspended floors average 6in thick			18/6	do.

REINFORCING RODS (round) bent and placed (Ex Mills)—

Per cwt.	¼in	½in	¾in	⅞ to 1in
In floors and beams	92/–	80/–	75/9	67/6
In walls	98/–	85/–	79/9	70/6
In columns	105/6	90/3	81/–	73/9

FORMWORK and Supports (4 times use)—

Floor soffits	Beams	Walls	Columns
20/3 per yard	3/–	2/8	2/8 per super ft

BRICKWORK

BRICKWORK per YARD superficial reduced to ONE BRICK in thickness (scaffold to add)— In 1 : 3 cement mortar

Flettons or other similar *at* 122/– per 1,000	40/–
Mild Stocks or do., *at* 260/– per 1,000	58/–
Second Stocks or do., *at* 339/– per 1,000	66/8
Southwater engineering or similar bricks, *at* 400/6 per 1,000	78/–
Blue Staffordshire wire cut *at* 547/– per 1,000	92/–
Deduct if 1 : 1 : 6 Cement-Lime mortar is used in lieu of 1 : 3 Portland Cement mortar	2*d*
Add if brickwork commences above ground level	4/9
Do. if in backing to masonry including cutting and waste for bonding	3/10
Do. If circular-on-plan	9/–
Do. If in underpinning	9/–

BRICKWORK IN THICKNESS NOT REDUCED—

Per yard superficial	Brick, on edge walls	Half-Brick walls	1 Brick finished fair both sides	11in Hollow with 2in cavity and G.I. TIES
In Flettons or similar	18/6	23/7	43/8	49/3
In second stocks or do.	31/3	41/4	74/–	73/–
Add: for pointing as work proceeds, per side	1/9	1/11	1/9	1/9
Thickness to old walls, including cutting, toothing and bonding to same an average total thickness of ¼ brick	58/–	72/–	Fletton Stock	per yd super
Do. all as last but an average total thickness of 1¼ bricks	79/–	102/6		do.

WALLS BUILT IN SUPERIOR BRICKS—

In 1 : 3 Cement mortar, fair faced and pointed on both sides as the work proceeds— Half-Brick One Brick

In first-quality Stocks at 375/–	45/–	75/–	Per yd super
In red facings at 330/–	38/6	67/9	do.
In blue pressed facings at 614/–	60/9	106/2	do.

GENERAL AND SUNDRY

Cut tooth and bond new brickwork to old	5/9 per ft
Damp-proof course, double slate, horizontal	4/9 super
Do., as last, but vertical	5/9 do.
Do., bitumen, Hessian base, horizontal	1/1 do.

Frames, bed and point in cement mortar, one side 4½*d* per ft run

Window board of 6in by 6in by ¾in rounded on edge quarry tiles, bedded, pointed, cut and fitted		4/3 do.
Terracotta air bricks built in and pointed, including flue	9in by 6in 6/6	9in by 9in 11/6 each
Chimney pots, plain red, set and flaunched in cement mortar	1ft high 18/–	2ft high 26/– each
Metal windows, assembled, hoisted and fixed, lugs cut and pinned and frames bedded and pointed one side in cement mortar	Up to 5ft super 15/2	5ft to 10ft super 18/9 each
	10 ft to 20ft super 28/5	20ft to 40ft super 47/– each
Leaving holes through walls for pipes and afterwards making good	Small pipes 3*d* per in in depth	Large pipes 6*d* per in in depth
Cutting do., and afterwards do.	11*d* do.	2/– do.
Cut mortices in brickwork or concrete for bolts or dowels and run in with cement grout		1/3 per in in depth, each
Holdfasts of stout iron hoop bent, holed and screwed to frame and built in		1/7 each

BRICKWORK—*continued*

FACING—

Extra only over common brickwork (122/– per 1,000) for facing with superior bricks in *Flemish bond* and pointing as the work proceeds.

Rustic Flettons (162/–)	5/–	per yd super
White (220/–)	9/6	do.
First Stocks (375/–)	20/9	do.
Reds (350/–)	19/–	do.
Blue pressed (614/–)	40/6	do.

If built in English bond, *Add* 12½% to above.
If do., half-brick stretcher bond, *Less* 25% off above.

COPING—

All labour and material in forming brick-on-edge coping with two course of roofing tiles under and cement weather fillets on both sides, built in cement and pointed as the work proceeds.

Per ft run	9in thick	14in thick
In picked Flettons	6/8	9/–
In first-quality Stocks	8/–	12/–
In red facings	7/5	11/11

Plumbing angles	2*d* per ft run
Fair cutting	1/– do.
Fair rake cutting	1/7 do.
Fair circular cutting	1/7 do.
Fair squint or birdsmouth	1/11 do.

ARCHES

Extra over Fletton brickwork for forming window head with red facing bricks set on end and with 4½in soffits and pointing	ft run 3/9
Do. for rubbed and gauged flat arch in red rubbers set in putty with fine joints	ft super 19/–

PARTITIONS

(75 yards)	Per yd super— 2in	2½in	3in
Concrete slab partitions in cement mortar	11/9	13/6	15/–
Hollow clay do.	13/5	15/6	18/–
Cutting and bonding at angles, intersections and ends	5*d* ft run		

PAVING

	1in	1¼in	1½in
Grano trowelled gauge 5 : 2	8/6	9/6	10/8 yd super
1 by 5in skirting, square top and cove bottom			2/10 ft run
¾in by 6in red quarry tile paving			28/– yd super
¾in by 6in do. skirting			2/– ft run
Jointless flooring, ¼in thick			20/– yd super

ASPHALT (normal conditions for 200 yds super and upwards)

	B.S. 1450/48	B.S. 1375/47 Brown	B.S. 1375/47 Red
¾in pitch mastic floor in one coat on felt underlay on prepared concrete base			
Per yd super	13/6	15/–	16/6
	Unit	Mastic B.S.988	Natural Rock B.S.S.1162/44
¾in in two thicknesses on felt underlay on prepared concrete base	yd super	14/3	18/6
Do. in narrow widths	ft super	2/–	2/7
¾in skirting 6in high, angle fillet at bottom splayed and turned in at top	ft run	2/4	2/7
External angles	each	6*d*	6*d*
Internal do.	each	10*d*	10*d*
Tanking or Damp Course		B.S.1097/43	B.S.1418/47
Vertical in two thicknesses	yd super	19/6	24/6
¾in horizontal do.	yd super	13/–	18/9
Vertical in three thicknesses	yd super	26/6	33/–
1¼in horizontal do.	yd super	19/–	27/6
Labour rounded external angle	per ft run	6*d*	6*d*
Do. internal angle fillet	per ft run	10*d*	11*d*
Do. double do.	per ft run	1/8	1/8
Collars to small pipes	each	3/9	4/–
Do. to large pipes	each	6/9	7/6

DRAINAGE

Excavate trench, and plank and strut to sides, consolidate bottom to fall, return, fill and ram earth after drain is laid and load and remove surplus. In ordinary ground—moderately firm. (By hand)

Per lineal yd	
1ft in depth	6/2
2 do.	10/5
3 do	24/–
4 do.	31/–
5 do.	38/4
6 do.	57/8
7 do.	71/–
8 do.	84/–
9 do.	97/–
10 do.	110/–
11 do.	134/6
12 do.	152/–

Portland cement (1 : 6) concrete bed under drain pipes and benching up on both sides—6in thick	Per yd run 4in 18in wide 8/6	6in 20in wide 10/–	9in 23in wide 12/3

SALT GLAZED SANITARY DRAIN PIPES
and lay and joint with Yarn and Cement Mortar in trench.

Quality	Quantity	Per ft run 4in	6in	9in
"Best"	2ton or more	3/1	4/8	7/8
	100 pieces and over	3/8	5/6	9/4
	under 100 pieces	3/10	5/9	9/7
"Best Tested"	2ton or more	3/8	5/6	9/4
	100 pieces and over	4/7	6/10	11/6
	under 100 pieces	4/9	7/2	11/10
"British Standard"	2ton or more	3/4	5/–	8/2
	100 pieces and over	4/–	6/–	9/9
	under 100 pieces	4/1	6/1	10/2
"British Standard Tested"	2ton or more	3/11	5/10	9/10
	100 pieces and over	4/10	7/3	12/5
	under 100 pieces	4/11	7/5	12/9
Extra for bends "Best"—Contined in 2ton lots		4/2	6/3	16/6
Extra for junction "Best"—4in on 4in—6in on 6in—9in on 9in	do.	6/6	9/9	27/–½

IRON DRAIN PIPES—

Heavy cast iron socketed and laying and jointing in molten lead—	Per ft run 4in	6in
In main runs	16/6	23/6
In branches	18/6	27/–
	each	
Extra over last for bends and extra joint	30/2	66/1
Do. on do. for junctions and extra joint	67/–	135/–
Cast-iron gulley with 10½ inlet and 4in outlet, composed of hooper and trap, and 9in extension piece and 10½in grating, and jointing all together, and jointing to drain and surrounding in concrete	187/–	—
Do. rain water, shoe with vertical inlet and inspection cover, and joint up and embed	87/6	146/6

MANHOLE SUNDRIES—		4in	6in
Salt glazed straight half-round main channels	each	6/–	8/7
Do. curved	do.	14/–	20/–
Do. three-quarter section splayed channel bends (Barrons or similar)	do.	18/–	26/6
Heavy manhole steps galvanized	do.	12/6	—
Fix only manhole covers	do.	12/–	—
4in Mica flap, brass faced, f.a.i. valves and fix with molten lead joint	do.	41/–	—

ROOFER

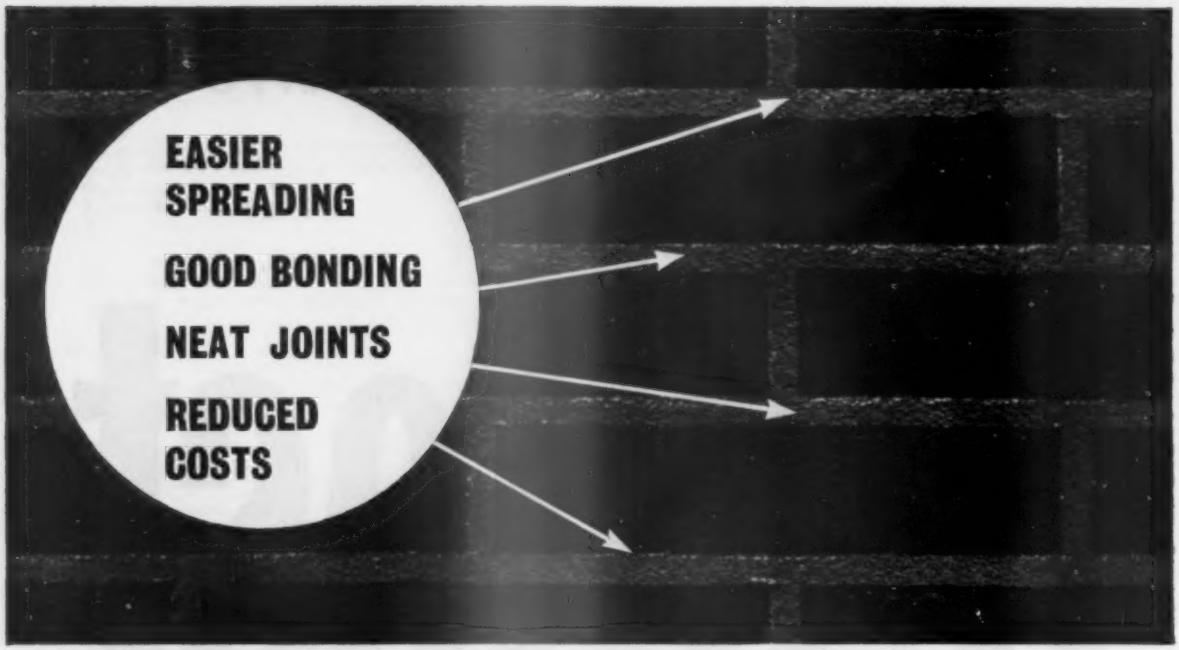
CORRUGATED ASBESTOS SHEETS

P.C. 8/3¾ per super yd including side and end laps and fixing to wood	167/– per square
Eaves filler pieces	2/6 ft run
Adjustable ridge	4/9 do.
Barge boards	3/4 do.
Plain roofing tiles, machine made, sand faced, 4in gauge nailed every 4th course with 1½in galvanized nails, to battens (measured separately)	285/– per square
Extra over last for top edge or abutment cutting	1/5 ft run
Do. for double course at eaves	2/7 do.
Do. for verges, undercloak, bed and point	4/– do.
Do. Valley tiles including cutting and waste on both sides	12/– do.
Do. Bonnet hips and do. bed and point	12/6 do.
Half-round ridge and bed and point	4/– do.
Fixing soakers	2/– dozen

Bituminous felt roofing in two layers, laid breaking joint and bedded with hot mastic and finished with fine dry grit	13/– yd
Do. but in one layer only	9/6 super

WELSH SLATING 3in lap, 2 zinc nails to each slate	Per square 16″+10″	18″+10″	20″+10″
	356/–	376/–	473/–

Additional labours	Per ft lineal 1/9	1/10	2/5
At tops, verges and abutments—straight			
Do. —raking	2/7	2/9	3/7
At hips and valleys (each side)	2/7	2/9	3/7
At eaves, double course	3/6	3/9	4/9
Do. to falls	5/3	5/8	7/2



PLAZ non-detergent type Mortar Plasticiser

Mortar incorporating PLAZ, spreads MORE EASILY with LESS EFFORT. Crazing is minimised — and costs are reduced through the use of coarser sands, the reduction in water cement ratio, and easier spreading.

PLAZCRETE concrete plasticiser

specially compounded to produce a concrete mix of 100% EFFICIENCY!

IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES include:

★ **HIGH STRENGTH CONCRETE** at reduced cost, using less cement;
★ **LONGER HAULAGE TIMES** allowed for Mixing Trucks;
★ **SET RETARDED** — thus avoiding day joint problems;
★ **TIME SAVED** in placing and vibrating;
★ **IMPROVED WORKABILITY** for same water content;
★ **WATER-CEMENT RATIO** reduced;
★ **SHRINKAGE** reduced;
★ **BLEEDING and SEGREGATION** conquered;

The unique advantages of PLAZCRETE are VITAL to Ready-Mixed Concrete Suppliers, Contractors and Civil Engineers using Pumped Concrete.
N.B. Plazcrete (non-retarding) is also available.

For SPECIALISED REQUIREMENTS . . . SEALOCRETE A.E.A.

Improves flow, compaction and impermeability of concrete; increases resistance to sulphate and frost attack; enhances riding qualities of concrete roads, etc.

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TELEGRAMS : SEALOCRETE, WESPHONE, LONDON
CABLES: SEALOCRETE, LONDON

FLOORS AND FLATS

Hollow tile *in situ* or pre-cast units hoisted, bedded and fixed—

Superimposed load in lb per ft super	Span 12ft	Span 16ft
50	44/9	52/9
Per yd super 100	47/–	59/–
150	53/9	67/3

20lb has been allowed to cover dead load in surface, finish.
Fair edge to slabs .. .. .. 9*d* per ft run
Splay cutting and waste .. .. .. 1/9 do.

CARPENTER AND JOINER

SOFTWOOD CARCASSING—

Labour, materials, waste nails hoisting and fixing	per ft cube Plates	Joists	Rafters	Trusses
	18/9	20/3	22/–	25/5

FLOORING— Per square—	¾in	1in	1¼in
Rough boarding	145/–	172/–	204/–
Softwood batten flooring, straight joints, splayed headings ..	150/–	171/–	209/–
Do. grooved and tongued ..	171/–	194/–	243/–

SKIRTING— Per ft superficial	½in	¾in	1in
Wrot softwood moulded skirting with grounds and backings plugged ..	4/–	4/8	5/3

Mitres to do. .. 3*d* per sectional in.
Fitted ends .. 2*d*. do.

SASHES, fanlights, casements, borrowed lights, etc.—

Per ft super—	Without bars	With bars (2ft sup. in each square)
2in softwood rebated, moulded and fixed	3/6	6/5
Add if fitted with beads	6*d*	6/5
Add if hanging on butts	3/– each	

WINDOWS, hung on lines—
Softwood cased frames, 1in inner and outer linings, 1¼in pulley stiles, 2in sashes, oak sill

Per ft super	Overall size of frames— 6ft	21ft	32ft	44ft
Windows as described ..	21/6	12/–	9/–	7/–
Add if sashes in squares, about 2ft super in each	—	1/8	2/2	2/2
Extra for hanging sashes with lines, weights and axle pulleys	each 38/–	66/–	77/–	88/–

FINISHINGS TO OPENINGS Per ft super—	¾in	1in	1¼in	1½in
Softwood linings, tongued at angles and tongued to frame including grounds and backings	4/8	5/3	5/10	6/4
Add if crosstongued	8*d*	8*d*	8*d*	8*d*
Softwood wrot rounded on front edge and with tongue at back window board including groove in sill and bearers	3/10	4/4	4/–	5/6
Add for ends to last notched, returned and rounded	1/1	1/2	1/3	1/4

Per ft run—	Sectional area in in— 1	2	3	4	5	6
Softwood wrot and fixed in bearers, backings, grounds, fillets, and similar	4½*d*	7*d*	9½*d*	1/–	1/3	1/5
Add if in short lengths ..	2*d*	2*d*	2½*d*	2½*d*	3*d*	3*d*
„ if plugged to brickwork	6*d*	6*d*	6*d*	6*d*	6*d*	6*d*
„ if framed as in legs and bearers	3*d*	3*d*	4*d*	4*d*	6*d*	6*d*
„ if rebated or grooved or beaded	2*d*	2*d*	2*d*	2*d*	2*d*	2*d*
„ if chamfered or rounded edges				3*d*		
„ if moulded in architraves, capping, etc.				6*d*		

DOOR FRAMES Per ft run— Per sectional in—	6in	8in	10in	12in	13in
Softwood, wrot, reb. & rdd.	2/3	2/8	3/2	3/6	3/10

DOORS—Per ft super Number of panels— 2in Softwood square framed and flat panels	1	2	3	4	5	6
both sides, on butts..	6/–	6/10	7/5	8/–	8/4	8/10
1½in do.	5/4	6/2	6/7	7/2	7/7	8/1
Add for each side moulded	3*d*	4*d*	5*d*	6*d*	7*d*	8*d*
Add B.S. flush panelled	1/6	1/6	1/6½	1/7	1/8	1/8

Per ft super—	¾in	1in	1¼in	1½in
In shelves, table tops, wrot and fixed	2/6	2/10	3/6	3/11
Do. in divisions and ends framed ..	2/10	3/2	3/10	4/5
Add if crosstongued	6*d*	6*d*	6*d*	6*d*
Add if buttoned	6*d*	6*d*	6*d*	6*d*

SUNDRIES—Per ft run—	In short lgths	In long lgths	Add for cups and screws
Glazing, beads mitred around and fixed with beads ..	6*d*	4*d*	2*d*
Rounded heel or hollow ..		4*d*	
Tongued and grooved angle ..		6*d*	
Glue blocking		6*d*	
Mitres	3*d*	per sectional in	
Fitted ends	2*d*	do.	

STAIRCASE—	Per ft super
1¼in Softwood treads with moulded nosings 1in raisers tongued both edges and glued, blocked and bracketed on and including two fir framed carriages	6/8
Do. but in winders	8/3
1¼in crosstongued landing on framed carriages	6/4
2in moulded string	5/8
2in do. ramped	14/–
Ends framed to newel	10/– each
Tongued heading joints	6/– do.
Ends of treads and risers housed to string ..	3/6 do.
Extra for curtail ends to steps, glued up and veneered riser and solid blocking	100/– do.

Balusters about 2ft 9in long, square and framed each end .. .. each	1in 2/6	1¼in 3/1	1¼in 3/6
3½in by 3½in square newel, framed ..	4/– per ft run		

African mahogany moulded 3in by 2in hand-rail. (Joints below) 9/3
Do. ramped 18in girth (do.) .. .. .. 54/– each
Do. wreathed do. (do.) .. .. .. 160/– do.
Joint or framed ends .. .. .. 12/– do.

FIXING ONLY IRONMONGERY	To deal	To hardwood
Barrel bolts	2/–	3/– each
Flush bolts	5/9	5/– do.
Sash fasteners	3/–	3/6 do.
Rim locks and furniture	4/6	6/– do.
Mortice locks and do.	10/–	20/– do.
Cupboard locks	2/9	3/5 do.
Casement fasteners	2/6	3/– do.
Do. stays	2/6	3/– do.
Grip handles	3/–	3/6 do.
Spring catches	2/6	3/– do.
Cabin hooks	1/10	2/5 do.
Floor springs including oil	50/–	65/– do.
Overhead springs	15/–	20/– do.
Springhinges	15/–	20/– do.

SMITH AND FOUNDER

Basis framed steel joists and hoist and fix	80/– per cwt
Do. but in compound girders ..	90/– do.
Do. but in stanchions	92/– do.
Trusses	130/– do.
Additional cost per cwt over basic sections for following R.S.J.s 9in by 7in, 10in by 8in, 12in by 8in, 14in by 8in, 16in by 8in, 18in by 6in, 18in by 7in, 20in by 6½in, 20in by 7½in	8*d* per cwt
22in by 7in, 1/1 cwt, 4in by 3in	1/10 do.
5in by 3in, 5in by 2½in	2/2½ do.
6in by 3in, 24in by 7½in	2/6 do.
3in by 3in, 2/9 cwt, 4½in by 1½in ..	4/– do.
3in by 1½in	4/4 do.
Cleats, brackets, packing pieces, etc., in connections, including rivets and bolts	174/– do.
Forged straps	132/– do.
Wrot iron balustrade	175/– do.

RAINWATER GOODS

Round cast-iron pipe with socketed joints caulked with red lead and tow and fixing with pipe nails and gas barrel distance pieces to plugs in brickwork	Per ft lineal 2in 4/7½	3in 5/3	4in 6/7
Extra for shoes .. .. .. each	5/7	7/2	10/3
Do. junctions .. .. do.	8/5	10/9	15/7
Do. bends .. .. .. do.	6/7	8/6	10/10

RAINWATER GUTTERS Per ft run—	4in	5in	6in
Half round C1 gutters jointed in red lead and bolted and fixed on iron brackets	4/2	4/11	6/1
Ogee do. All as last	4/7	5/3	6/6
Extra for stop ends	3/4	4/1	4/3
Do. angles or outlets	5/10	7/5	8/9

PLUMBER

EXTERNAL—	Soakers	Flats	Flashings
4lb Milled Sheet lead per cwt	147/–	190/–	202/–

LEAD PIPES: running joints, etc.

Per ft run		½in	¾in	1in	1¼in	1½in	2in
Main	Fixed	4/5	6/–	8/3	9/7	13/6	18/–
Service	with	3/11	5/4	7/–	8/8	10/10	14/2
Waste	hooks	2/9½	3/11	5/1	7/2	7/9	10/–
Bends	each	—	—	—	1/9	3/–	8/–
Solder joints	do.	9/8	11/8	13/5	13/8	18/2	23/8
Union and joints	do.	14/2	17/1	21/4	27/2	—	—
Stop valve and *do.*	do.	27/10	37/10	52/–	82/6	—	—
Bib valve and *do.*	do.	19/8	27/–	—	—	—	—
Ball valve and *do*	do.	26/9	36/9	52/6	80/6	—	—
Sleeve and *do.*	do.	—	—	—	—	21/6	29/7

COPPER TUBES

	½in	¾in	1in	1¼in	1½in	2in
Tubes per ft run ..	3/1¼	3/7¼	4/8½	5/5¼	6/9¼	9/6
Couplings: straight each	3/–	3/6	5/–	6/10	11/6	15/10
Do. Elbows each ..	5/4	6/3	8/4	12/2	18/6	35/–
Do. Tees do.	8/7	9/11	13/3	19/–	28/7	39/9
Overflow bends ..	9/2	11/8	16/5	—	—	—
Stop cocks do.	22/–	31/6	50/–	77/–	97/–	153/–

BLACK TUBING (Heavy)

fixed with pipe brackets	½in	¾in	1in	1¼in	1½in	2in
Tubes, per ft run ..	2/4	2/7	3/4	4/–	4/8	6/1
Bends and fix, each ..	5/2	6/4	8/5	10/7	13/–	19/9
Tees and do.	5/8	7/–	8/4	10/7	12/11	19/–
Fire bends	2/2	2/9	3/1	3/4	4/5	8/–

Coated iron (M) weight L.C.C. soil and waste fixed with nails and distance pieces and molten lead joints .. ..

	2in	4in
	5/11	8/7 ft run
Extra only for bends and joint ..	15/3	24/5 each
Do. junctions and joints	16/10	30/8 do.
Do. cleaning doors	16/4	18/1 do.
Domical wire guards	2/6	2/9 do.

PLASTERER

		yd super
Lime and hair	¾in Render and set	7/3
Do.	1¼in Do. float and set	10/6
Sirapite	¼in Skimming coat	4/–
Do.	¾in Render and set	8/2
Do.	¾in Render, float and set ..	10/2
Portland	¼in Backing coat	4/10
Do.	¼in Plain face	8/3
Do.	¼in Floor screed	5/–
Keenes	¼in Skimming coat	5/3
Dubbing	¾in Thick or less	3/–
Metal Lathing	¾in mesh by 24 Gauge	7/6

6in by 6in by ¼in Earthenware Plain Glazed Tiles, in fair quantity white, and setting (on prepared screed) .. 49/–

Rounded edge. Extra over last .. .. 6*d* per ft run
Angles in do. .. .. 6*d* each
Cutting and fitting. Around pipes or clips .. 1/6 do.

Narrow widths. 3in to 6in wide. Add 75 per cent to plain surface.
Do. 6in to 12in do. Add 50 per cent to plain surface.

Sundry labours per ft lineal:—
Quirk 6*d*. Arris 4*d*. Fair edge 6*d*. Rounded edge 9*d*.
Flush bead 1/9.
Mouldings—6*d* per in girth.
Jointing new plastering to old 6*d*.

POLISHING

	Ft super	6" Girth Ft run
NEW WORK—		
Staining, bodying-in and French Polish	3/–	2/–
Staining and wax polishing on hardwood	1/6	1/–
OLD WORK—		
Cleaning down old work and repolish ..	1/4	—
Stripping, preparing and repolishing ..	3/4	2/3

PAINTING (Quality work)

Including use and care of brushes and mobile plant.

	Knot stop and prime	Prime and paint once	Prime and paint twice	Add for each extra coat
ON WOOD—				
General surfaces	2/9½	5/7	8/–	2/4 yd super
Running lengths not exceeding 3in wide	4½*d*	8½*d*	1/–	3½*d* yd run
Do. 3in to 6in wide	5½*d*	11*d*	1/5	5*d* do.
Do. 6in to 9in wide	9*d*	1/2½	2/1	7½*d* do.
Do. 9in to 12in wide	11*d*	1/11	2/9	9½*d* do.
Sash square each side	5/5	10/3	14/11	4/4½ per do.
Do. in large squares	8/3	15/–	21/–	6/7 do.
Opening edges ..	7*d*	1/2	1/9	7*d* each
Casement frames each side	6*d*	1/–	1/4	5*d* yd run
Mullions or transoms do.	8*d*	1/5	2/–	7*d* do.

ON PLASTER	One coat	Two coats	Three coats	
Paint on surfaces ..	2/6	4/10	7/–	per yd super
Do. on mouldings	2/9	5/4	7/9	do.
Do. on enrichment ..	6/2	11/8	16/6	do.
ON STEEL				
Paint on structural steel ..	2/5	4/7	6/10	do.
Do. on roof trusses ..	2/8	5/1	7/8	do.
Do. on metal windows measured over all on both sides, divided into squares	3/5	5/9	8/7	do.
Do. divided into large squares	2/10½	5/–	6/9	do.
Do. divided into extra large squares	2/5½	4/2	5/10	do.
Do. on opening edges ..	10*d*	1/6	2/–	each
Do. on rain water pipe ..	10*d*	1/6	2/2	yd run
Do. on do. gutter	1/3	2/8	3/7	do.
Do. on small pipe	3*d*	6*d*	10*d*	do.

GLAZING (to New Work)

Polished Plate Glass ordinary substance (about ⅛in), glazing quality, in the following sizes, glazed complete—Per ft super

in plates not exceeding 2ft super in each			7/2
Do.	5ft	do.	8/3
Do. (unless extra sixes)	45ft	do.	9/7
Do. (unless extra sizes)	100ft	do.	10/2

Add extra price for glazing with screw beads or clips 5*d* per ft super.
Do. if glazing bedded in washleather or velvet 9*d* per ft run.

SHEET GLASS, glazed, complete, per ft super, in new work:
Ordinary quality clear, glazed to wood with putty:—

24oz as described		1/7½
26oz do.		1/10½
32oz do.		2/3
⅛ figured rolled, glazed to wood with putty	Group 1	1/10¾
	Group 2	2/4¾
Do. in standard tints	do.	2/10¾
No. 1 Fluted, glazed do. ..	do.	2/5
⅛in Reeded (narrow, broad, etc.)	do.	3/2½
Reedlyte do.	do.	2/4
Spotlyte do.	do.	2/4
¼in Rough cast do.	do.	2/2½
¼in do. wired do.	do.	2/6
¼in Georgian Rough Cast do. ..	do.	2/6½

Add for glazing all as before but to steel to similar work as above, 1½*d* per superficial ft.

PAINTER AND DECORATOR

DISTEMPERING—In common colours, put on with brushes—
ON PREPARED SURFACE

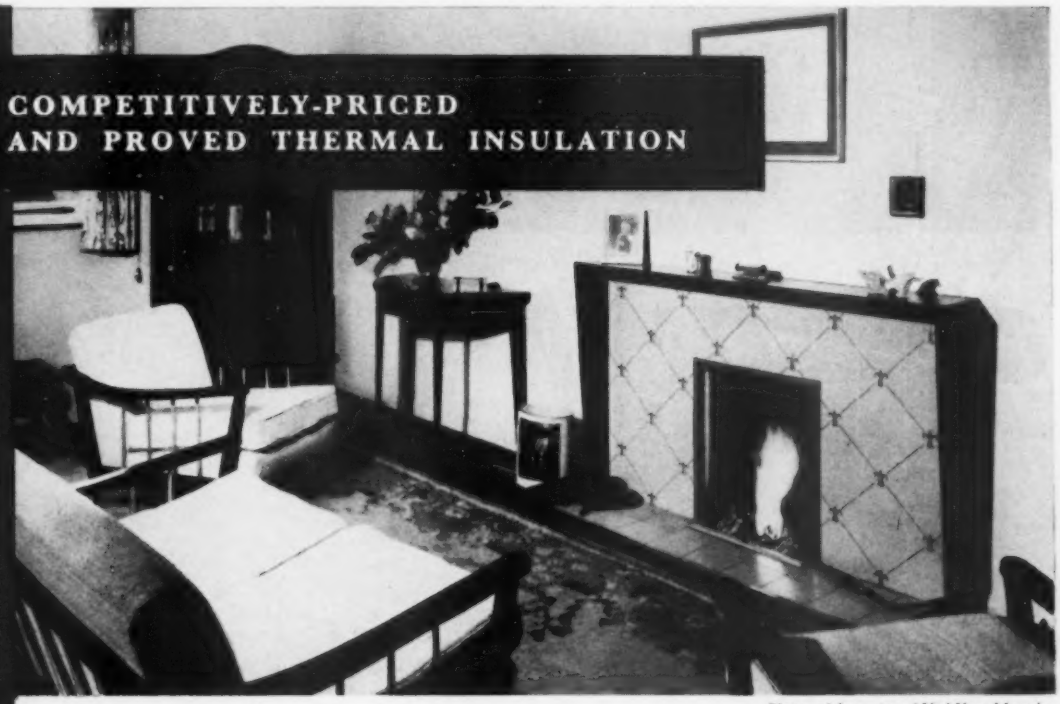
per yd super—	1 coat (finish)	2 coats (undercoat and finish)	*Add* if required Sealing coat	Stippling
Ordinary distemper on flat surface of plaster ..	10*d*	1/6	6*d*	3*d*
Washable do. on do. of plaster	1/–	1/10	6*d*	3*d*
Add if in margins, narrow widths or panels ..	30%	30%	20%	50%
Add if on mouldings ..	50%	50%	45%	—
Add if on enrichments ..	160%	160%	115%	—

PAPERHANGING

Hanging only—	Per Piece—Lining	Pattern
On walls	7/6	9/–
On stairs	10/3	12/–
On ceilings	9/–	10/6

CUT THIS OUT AND KEEP FOR REFERENCE

COMPETITIVELY-PRICED AND PROVED THERMAL INSULATION



Photograph by courtesy of Ideal Home Magazine.

At "New Britwell", a house at Maidenhead. *Architect:* Michael H. H. Bayley, A.R.I.B.A.

PRACTICAL CONSTRUCTION

ROOF
Tiles on felt
2-3 inches slag wool.

CEILINGS
Plasterboard and skim coat.

EXTERNAL WALLS
Ground floor: 4½-in. brickwork, 2-in. cavity, 4-in. Thermalite, two-coat plaster.
First floor: Tyrolean rendering, 3-in. Thermalite, 2-in. cavity, 4-in. Thermalite, two-coat plaster.

PRACTICAL CONSIDERATION

The owner writes regarding the efficiency of the Thermal insulation.

"The only further comment that I can add after nearly three years' occupation is that the heating system was unnecessarily large, the bedroom radiators only being used occasionally and it is only during very cold spells that it has to be stoked more than every other day."

PRACTICAL CONFIRMATION

The thermal conductivity (k) of cellular concrete of 50 lbs. cu. ft. density according to the I.H.V.E. guide 1955 conditioned at 64° F/65%R.H.= 1.4 B.T.U.'s etc. This corresponds to the normal conditions in the average heated home during the winter months where a Thermalite inner leaf will have an equilibrium moisture content of approximately 4%

THERMALITE YTONG LIMITED
Hams Hall, Lea Marston, Sutton Coldfield, Warwickshire. Telephone: Coleshill 2081.
A LAING COMPANY

THERMALITE
Loadbearing Insulating Building Blocks

mlite

5ft. 80w (1 & 2 lamps 2ft. 20w, 4ft. 40w) attachments plus many other exclusive features

Philips Streamlite is the biggest thing to happen in fluorescent lighting for a long, long time. Instantly it outdates every other type of fluorescent fitting on the market. Instantly it becomes the ideal, modern fitting for factories and industry generally, for shops and showrooms, for offices and public buildings. For Philips Streamlite – so slim, so sleek, so stylish – not only looks different, it *is* different. In fact, it has far more to offer than any other fluorescent fitting you can buy, including some advantages that are as unique as they are striking :

- *Philips Streamlite gives you Switch and Switchless start in the popular sizes.*
- *There is a choice of one, two, or three lamp fittings – all equipped with Philips even slimmer Polyester ballasts.*
- *There's a fine range of diffusers and reflectors.*
- *It is extraordinarily reasonable in price.*
- *It is suitable for single and continuous mounting.*
- *Philips Sprung Rotor lampholders with earth plungers for lamp end-caps—rapid fixing, automatic positioning.*
- ***10** amp. mains terminal block, and earth connection.*
- *Full length back plate with rigidly secured cast alloy ends providing earth continuity for end entry conduit.*
- *B.S. Box fixing and conduit entries at 24" centres (B.S. 2467) 2 ft. 20w. 17½" centres.*
- *Variable fixing centres where used with slide-grip hangers.*
- *Easily removed plastic inserts for end conduit entries.*
- *Cable way for through wiring: cable cleats provided.*

SEND THIS COUPON FOR COMPLETE INFORMATION

To: Philips Electrical Ltd., Lamp & Lighting Group, Century Hse., Shaftesbury Ave., London WC2

Please send the comprehensive leaflet giving full details of Philips Streamlite fittings.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

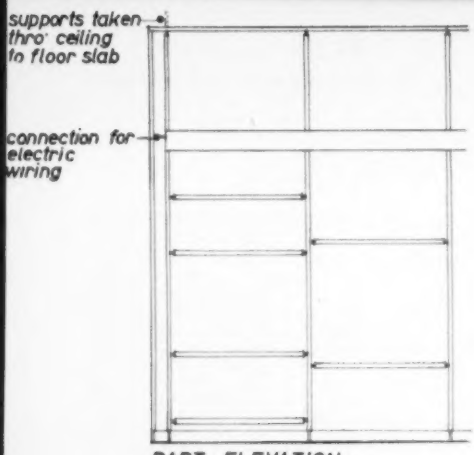
..... SABN 1

PHILIPS

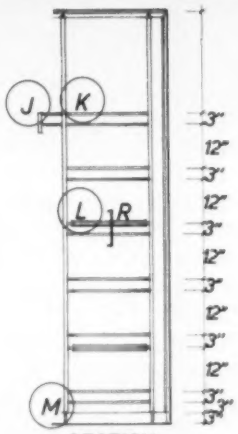
THE WORLD IN LIGHTING

(LD3283)

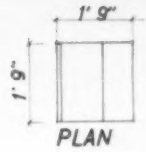
The Architect & Building News,
2 November 1960



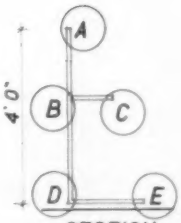
PART ELEVATION



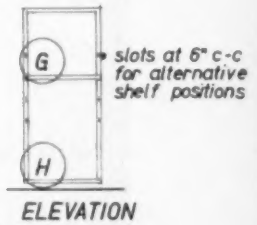
SECTION



PLAN



SECTION
TROLLEY 1/4"- 1' 0"



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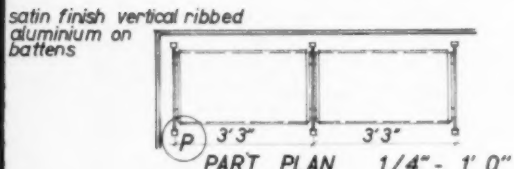
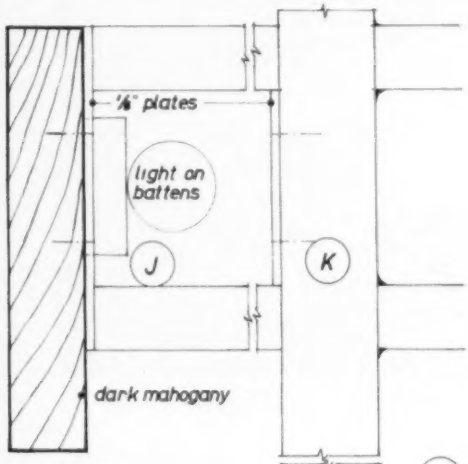
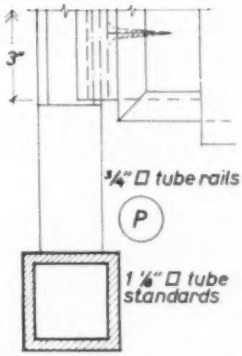
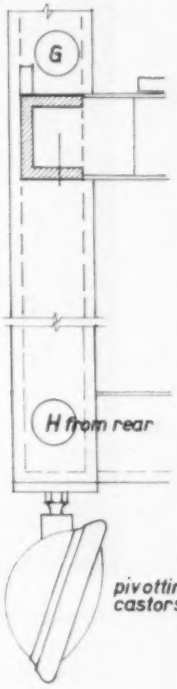
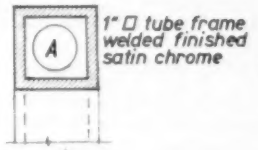


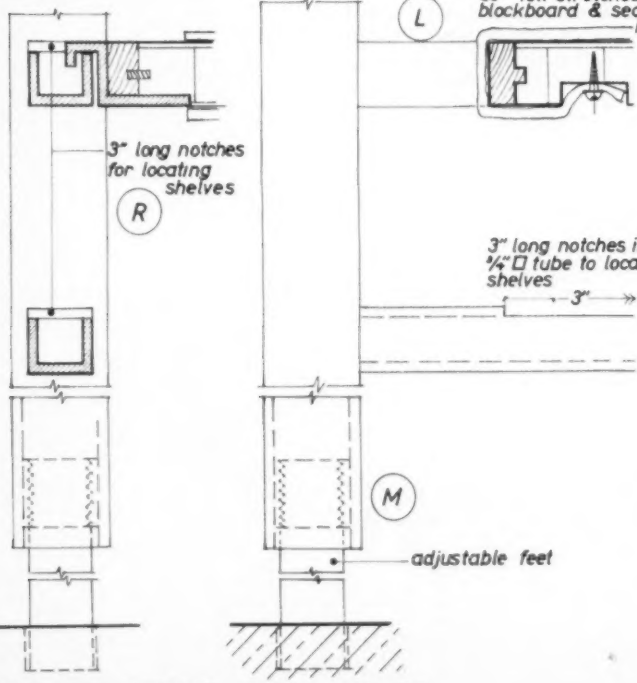
PART PLAN 1/4" - 1' 0"



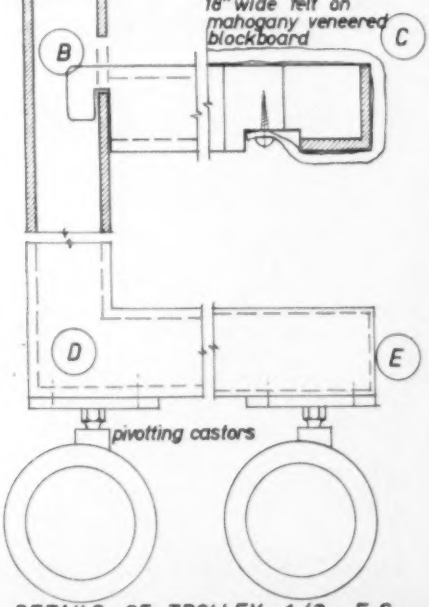








DETAILS OF LUGGAGE RACK 1/2 F.S.



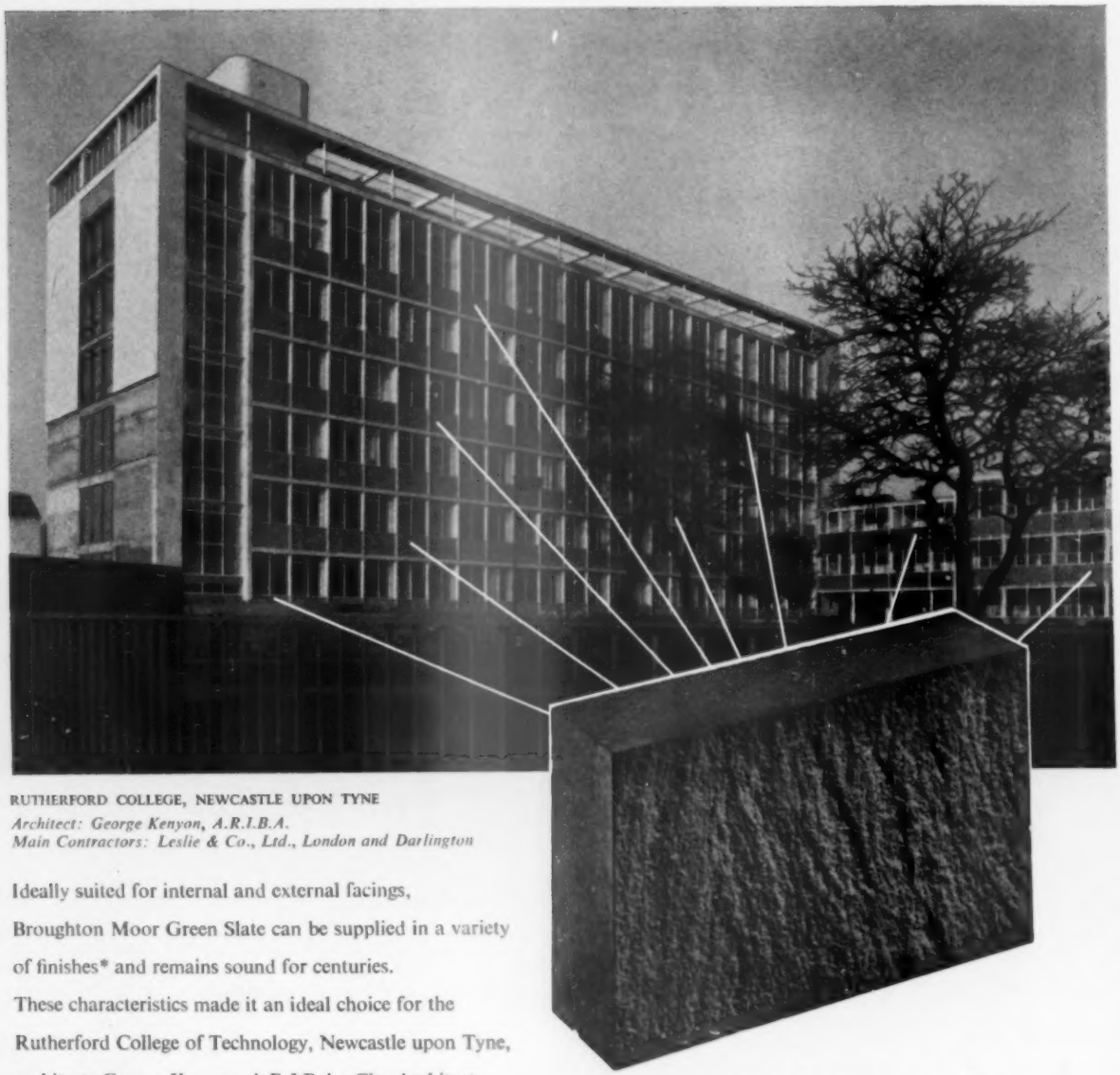
DETAILS OF TROLLEY 1/2 F.S.

LUGGAGE RACK & TROLLEY, SHOWROOM, REGENT STREET, LONDON. BRYAN & NORMAN WESTWOOD & PARTNERS

LUGGAGE RACK & TROLLEY SHOWROOM, LONDON

The display racks for travel goods in the Regent Street Showroom of Austin Reeds has been designed so that all the shelves are adjustable to give as much adaptability as possible. The standards and rail are of square tube finished satin chrome. Blockboard shelves are veneered in mahogany and covered with grey felt. The display is lit by tubular fittings behind the mahogany fascia. Architects: Bryan & Norman Westwood & Partners

BROUGHTON MOOR OLIVE GREEN SLATE RIVEN FINISH



RUTHERFORD COLLEGE, NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE
Architect: George Kenyon, A.R.I.B.A.
Main Contractors: Leslie & Co., Ltd., London and Darlington

Ideally suited for internal and external facings, Broughton Moor Green Slate can be supplied in a variety of finishes* and remains sound for centuries. These characteristics made it an ideal choice for the Rutherford College of Technology, Newcastle upon Tyne, architect: George Kenyon, A.R.I.B.A., City Architect. For this contract, Broughton Moor Olive Green naturally riven slate was used, approximately 16,000 square feet being supplied in the form of Ormecraft panels, to which the Broughton Moor Olive Green Slate was cramped and bonded. About 5,000 square feet of the same slate was fixed traditionally.

** An example of Broughton Moor Olive Green Slate showing the naturally riven finish. Finely rubbed, sanded and frame sawn finishes are also supplied and all are available in three distinct colours: Light Sea Green, Olive Green and Pale Green Barred. Technical pamphlets showing typical methods of fixing are available as follows:* 1 *Flooring*, 2 *Facing*, 3 *Coping*, 4 *Cills*, 5 *Riven Face Slabs*

Broughton Moor

GREEN SLATE QUARRIES LTD

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Contract News

WORK IN PROSPECT

Acton B.C. The housing committee has approved drawings for a five-storey block of 20 bed-sitting room flats at 13 Bedford Road.

Belfast. The education committee has approved a scheme for four 'learner' ponds at schools in the city. Estimated cost £15,000.

Birkenhead Corporation. The watch committee has approved a scheme for a police auxiliary station on Woodchurch Estate. Estimated cost £5,000.

Blackpool Corporation. The education committee has approved the enclosure of corridors at Hawes Side and Roseacre primary schools. Cost £3,145.

The housing committee has approved a revised scheme for a four-storey block of three shops with 10 flats over at 369 The Promenade and 8-10 Alexandra Road. Total estimated cost £34,600.

Cardiff Corporation. Erection of (a) buildings at Llandaff for the BBC; (b) canteen block at Bute Terrace for Wales Gas Board.

Outline approval has been given to the extension of bank premises in Bridge Street and Love Lane.

The housing committee has approved a scheme for two 16-storey blocks of flats, one of 120 two-bedroom dwellings and the other of 75 one-bedroom dwellings at Loudoun Square, Butetown.

The planning committee has approved an alternative scheme for an office block in Greyfriars Road to comprise three-, four- and five-storey buildings with 21-storey tower block.

Exeter C.C. Construction of an abattoir to replace the existing slaughterhouse at Marsh Barton.

The streets committee has approved a proposal for a public convenience in the Hamlin Lane/Polsloe Bridge area.

Hastings Corporation. Has approved an outline application for a block of flats at Undercliff.

Hereford C.C. The watch and market committee has approved in principle a scheme for office accommodation at the Cattle Market. Tenders are to be invited.

Hinkley U.D.C. Erection of six shops with living accommodation over and garages in Atkins Way.

Lancashire C.C. The school meals subcommittee has approved a scheme for (a) adaptation of two basement classrooms as a kitchen and dining room at Bacup Thorn county school. Estimated cost £4,240; (b) a kitchen, replacement staff

room, staff toilet, store and school entrance for Lyme county infants' school, Newton-le-Willows. Estimated cost £3,165; (c) adaptation of the central kitchen as a kitchen and dining room at Beech Street county school, Eccles. Estimated cost £1,830.

Leicestershire. Modernization and reconstruction of the large ballroom at the George Hotel, Hinkley, for Bass-Worthington Ltd.

Letchworth. Plans have been approved for a block of six shops and car showroom with offices over which will complete the Arena shopping site.

Liverpool Corporation. The children's committee has approved plans and proposals for the rebuilding of Greystone Heath approved school.

The health committee has approved revised plans and elevations for a hostel for aged persons in Westminster Road.

The highways and planning committee has approved the erection of (a) 21 three-storey flats, 15 houses and five one-unit garages in Christopher Street; (b) six four-storey maisonettes, 10 two-storey and five houses in Altcross Road and Sceptre Road, Gillmoss; (c) 18 three-storey flats and one one-unit garage in Duncan Street; (d) six houses, 18 two-storey flats and 42 one-unit garages in Menlove Avenue and Vale Road, Bolton; (e) six houses and 44 two-storey flats in Princess Drive, Baycliffe Road and Planetree Road; (f) 28 aged persons' flats in Speke Road/Charterhouse Road.

The libraries, museums and arts committee has approved plans for extensions to the Old Swan Branch library.

Newport (Mon.) Corporation. The Welsh Board of Health has approved sketch plans for an old people's home in Gaer Road. Detailed plans are to be prepared for the invitation of tenders.

Paddington B.C. The works committee has approved proposals for the erection of a 10-storey hotel, petrol filling station, etc., at 104-105 Bayswater Road, W.2.

St. Neots U.D.C. Erection of 19 dwellings and five garages on Longsands Estate.

Tottenham B.C. The housing committee has approved layout and detailed plans for a 13-storey block of flats at Markfield housing scheme.

Walsall Corporation. The education committee has approved in principle the erection of the fifth instalment of the Walsall and Staffordshire technical college. Estimated cost £48,000.

The housing committee has approved a layout for two blocks of aged persons' flatlets in West Bromwich Road/Walstead Road.

Watford Corporation. Erection of mineral water depot in Cardiff Road for Thomas & Evans Ltd.

The estates committee has approved erection of factory and offices on the Holywell Estate (a) at plot seven for Cope, Cooper & Co. Ltd.; (b) at plot 13 for West Herts Typesetting Co. Ltd.

West Riding C.C. Erection of primary schools at Bentley and Kirk Sandall and a secondary school at Bentley.

SUBMISSIONS FOR PLANNING AND BYE-LAW APPROVAL

Ayr Corporation. Plans submitted for (1) erection of (a) pair of four-apartment semi-detached houses in Roman Road for H. Hay. Estimated cost £5,800; (b) three-apartment houses and garage on Plot 67, four three-apartment semi-detached houses on Plots 63, 64, 70 and 71, at Laigh Glengall Marlepark, for Wm. Govan & Sons Ltd. Total estimated cost £12,750; (c) four three-apartment semi-detached houses in Roman Road for Edward Ecrepont & Son. Estimated cost £10,400; (d) petrol filling station at 55 Castlehill Road for John L. Young. Estimated cost £5,000; (e) 32 semi-detached three-apartment houses in Teviot Street for MacTaggart & Mickel Ltd. Estimated cost £68,000; (2) demolition of café and house over, at 12 Fullerton Street and formation of new café premises, consisting of cafeteria and kitchen on ground floor and restaurant, lavatories, etc., for Emilio Orlandi. Estimated cost £4,500.

Barrow in Furness Corporation. Plans submitted for (1) erection of (a) boilerhouse at the Abattoirs, Cavendish Street, for the health committee; (b) workshop and warehouse in Salthouse Road for Rediffusion Ltd.; (c) continuous casting plant at Barrow Steelworks for Barrow Steelworks Ltd.; (d) 24 one-unit garages at Chatsworth Street for S. H. Milligan; (e) offices at Cavendish Park for Vickers-Armstrongs (Engineers) Ltd.; (f) 12 semi-detached houses and four semi-detached bungalows in Athens Drive and Troy Gardens for Abbey Estates; (2) extension to warehouse at 84 Dalton Road for Foster & Williams.

Blackpool Corporation. Plans submitted for erection of (a) petrol station in Common Edge Road for S. L. Hill and A. Doodson; (b) flats and garages in Clifton Drive and Abercorn Place for A. Crawshaw.

Bolton Corporation. Plans submitted for (1) erection of (a) 42 semi-detached houses at Bradford Park/Hollinswood Road and 18 houses in Redcliffe Road for Yates Building Co. Ltd.; (b) one detached and six semi-detached houses with garages in Crescent Avenue, Over Hulton, for Woodside Development Co.; (c) four semi-detached houses and one detached house with garages at Vale Bank for J. E. Paiton & Son; (d) workshop at Albion Works, Waterloo Street, for B. & F. Carter & Co. Ltd.; (e) boilerhouse at Sunnyside Mills for Sunnyside Weaving Co. Ltd.; (f) refreshment bar at Burnden Park, Winchester Road for Bolton Wanderers' Football and Athletic Co. Ltd.; (2) extension to (a) works off Bradford Street for A. Holmes & Co. Ltd.; (b) 52a Bradshawgate for Montague & Co. (Bolton) Ltd.; (c) premises in Johnson Street for Bolton & District Wholesale Newsagents & Merchanting Co. Ltd.; (3) extensions and alterations to Colliers Arms, Chorley Old Road, for Joshua Tetley & Son Ltd.

Coventry C.C. Plans submitted for (1) erection of (a) licensed premises with living accommodation in Broad Park Road for Bass, Ratcliffe & Gretton; (b) 12 flats with garages in Jasmine Grove, Stoke Aldermoor, for F. Hocking & Sons Ltd.; (c) offices, parcels bank, workshop and warehouse in Charter Avenue for British Road Services; (2) extensions to works in Charter Avenue for W. E. Curtis Ltd.

Dagenham Corporation. Plans submitted for (1) erection of (a) seven houses and 10 one-unit garages in New North Road for the LCC; (b) four maisonettes in Millbrook Gardens, four maisonettes and four garages in Whalebone Grove for A. H. Cross Ltd.; (c) fifth floor extensions to Research Institute building for May & Baker Ltd., two-storey office block at Frasers Works for J. Lysaght (Services) Ltd., both in Rainham Road South; (d)

single-storey building at Dominion Works, Freshwater Road, for N. Harris & Sons Ltd.; (e) by-products plant at Ford Works, Dagenham Dock, for Ford Motor Co. Ltd.; (f) factory for repair and maintenance of motor vehicles and body building works in Freshwater Road for Jessups (Romford) Ltd.; (2) internal alterations to Princess Cinema, New Road, for Associated British Cinemas Ltd.; (3) extension to printing works at 160/162 High Road for Ratcliff & Son (Printers) Ltd.; (4) demolition of ancillary buildings and erection of paint store at Ordnance Depot, Marks Gate, for Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd.

Dewsbury Corporation. Plans submitted for erection of (a) two semi-detached bungalows and garages in Ullswater Road for H. Jones; (b) four semi-detached bungalows in Station Road for L. Whitford; (c) one detached and two semi-detached bungalows in Valley Road for T. Pryke Ltd.; (d) church hall in Vicarage Road for Rev. S. Russell.

Douglas, I.o.M. Plans submitted for extensions to post office at sub-post office, Brunswick Road, for R. Hughes.

Eccles Corporation. Plans submitted for (1) erection of adult training centre in Chorlton Road, C. H. Simmons for Lancs E.C.; (2) alterations to 52 Wellington Road, Howard & Seddon for Isherwoods Garages Ltd.; (3) alterations and extensions to Unicorn Hotel, Liverpool Road, Drury & Gomersall for Wilsons Brewery Ltd.

Heanor U.D.C. Plans submitted for erection of (a) three houses and one bungalow in Brook Street, Loscoe, for J. D. Williamson; (b) private offices at Fair View for I. & R. Morley Ltd.

Leamington Spa Corporation. Plans submitted for (1) erection of (a) 12 one-unit garages in Gaveston Road for J. Williams; (b) seven 'Terrapin' temporary classrooms at Blackdown high school; (c) first floor offices, lavatories and cloakroom in Tachbrook Road for Lockhead Hydraulic Brake Co. Ltd.; (d) swimming bath at Leamington college for boys and kitchen at Milverton county infants' school, Greatheed Road, both for the County Council; (e) shop front to supermarket in Bath Street for J. Burton & Sons Ltd.; (f) 13 houses with garages at 21-45 Beverley Road for Morris & Jacombs Ltd.; (g) two-storey block of six flats with five garages and stores in Warwick Street/New Brook Street for the Corporation; (2) outline for (a) block of flats at 13 Lillington Avenue for Eric Lucas; (b) erection of 12 flats and garages in Mill Road for A. C. Lloyd (Builders) Ltd.

Margate Corporation. Plans submitted for erection of (a) 10 bungalows in cul-de-sac off York Terrace for G. Day; (b) office building at Margate general hospital for A. Mansell; (c) 14 bungalows and garages in Clarence Avenue for Palm Bay Estates Ltd.; (d) showrooms and garages in Milton Avenue and Arnold Road for P. Fost & Sons; (e) eight-storey block of 32 flats, six-storey block of 48 flats and 12-storey block of 44 flats in Sea Road, Westgate, for R. Lamb; (f) three blocks of two flats and garages in Rosedale Road for Billinghurst & Webb Ltd.

Morecambe & Heysham Corporation. Plans submitted for (1) erection of (a) pair of bungalows and garages in Taylor Grove for J. H. Jump; (b) 14 pairs of bungalows and garages in Westgate Park Road, Gringley Road and St. Oggs Road for Price Bros.; (c) 14 pairs of bungalows and three detached bungalows in Fairhope Avenue, Fairlea Avenue and Marton Drive for E. Webster & Co. Ltd.; (d) block of eight flats and garages in Marine Road, Elms Road and Elm Grove for Wm. Huddleston & Sons Ltd.; (e) two pairs of bungalows and four garages at Kingsway and Threshfield Avenue for J. R. Smallwood; (f) four pairs of bungalows in Garfield Drive for T. Bracewell; (2) extension to warehouse in White Lane for Samuel Gratrix Ltd.; (3) conversion of 31 Green Street into three flats for J. Robinson.

Norfolk County Planning Committee. Plans submitted for (1) erection of (a) dwellings and construction of estate roads and services at Pound Lane for Lancaster Builders Ltd.; (b) petrol filling station at Rectory Farm, Gunthorpe, for Mr. T. Mitchell; (c) six dwellings in Norwich Road, Watton, for Messrs. W. S. Hall & Palmer; (2) layout of residential estate and erection of dwellings at Toftwood for R. C. Colman.

Reading Corporation. Plans submitted for erection of (a) two-storey block of shops with flats over at 76 School Road for H. Nathan; (b) two bungalows and garages in Hemdean Road for J. W. N. Charity.

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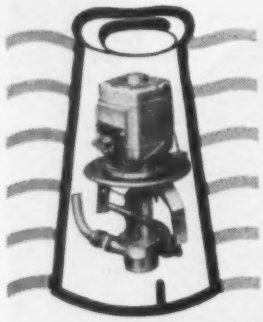

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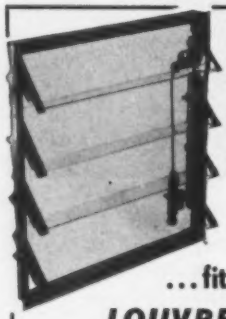

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Official Announcements

APPOINTMENTS CONTRACTS TENDERS

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APPOINTMENTS

ARCHITECTS
SYDNEY GREENWOOD, ARIBA, CHIEF ARCHITECT, JOHN LAING AND SON LIMITED
requires **SENIOR ARCHITECTS, ARCHITECTS and ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS and DRAUGHTSMEN.**
The Office, established over 15 years, continues to expand in content, experience and outlook, and offers tremendous opportunity for advancement.
There is full opportunity for close collaboration with all other branches of the industry with, for example, Civil Engineering, Plant Engineering, Cost Analysis, Job Planning and Construction. The Research and Development Division provides a unique background to design work, and staff are appointed to this Divison as the occasion arises.
The fullest attention is given to new techniques and materials and there is a continuous thread of development within the Organisation in all fields.
Work in hand includes the following: Redevelopment of Central Areas, Industrial, Commercial, Multi-Storey Dwellings, Housing, Schools and Proprietary Systems.
Staff are required in all grades and of all talents. Full advantage will be taken of skill in conceptual design, vigorous presentation, sensitive detailing, draughtsmanship, technical knowledge and administration. Applicants who have a positive attitude to the need for close collaboration between the branches of the industry will be especially valued. There is also a vacancy for a competent perspective artist.
A Pension Scheme is offered, and there are canteen and club facilities. Apply giving brief details to Personnel Manager, ref. S.A.5, John Laing and Son Limited, London, N.W.7. [7148

Bracknell Development Corporation
APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of **ARCHITECT,** salary range £1,305-£1,565 per annum. Applicants must be Corporate Members of the RIBA. Superannuation schemes, medical examination. Housing available. Apply by 21st November, 1960, giving age, education and qualifications, experience and appointments held (with dates and salaries), and names of two referees, to General Manager (A), Bracknell Development Corporation, Farley Hall, Bracknell, Berks. [7153

Borough of Taunton
Architect's Department
APPLICATIONS are invited for the following appointments in the Borough Architect's Department.
1. **Assistant Architects,** Grade APT IV (£1,140-£1,310 p.a.).
2. **Assistant Architects,** Special Grade (£840-£1,145 p.a.).
3. **Architectural Assistants,** Grade II-III (£815-£960-£1,140 p.a.).
4. **Architectural Draughtsman,** General Division (£260-£630 p.a.).
The council have an interesting programme of estate development and redevelopment schemes, including flatted accommodation, groups of shops, old people's accommodation, market offices and other ancillary buildings.
The staff appointed will work in small self-contained teams and will be responsible for the design, construction and management of projects.
Facilities will be given to persons wishing to take an approved part-time study course with the intention of obtaining qualifications.
The posts are superannuable, subject to medical examination, and to National Conditions of Service. Applications stating age, present position, and salary, qualifications, experience and names of two referees, to be sent to C. Bacon, FRIBA, Borough Architect, Flook House, Station Road, Taunton, within 14 days of the appearance of this advertisement.
Housing accommodation will be made available to suitable applicants if required.

K. A. HORNE,
Town Clerk.
[7147

County Borough of Bury
APPLICATIONS invited for the permanent appointment of **ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN.** Miscellaneous III (£555-£625). Commencing salary according to qualifications and experience.
Applications stating age, qualifications, experience, present and previous appointments and salary, together with the names of two referees, must reach me by 10th November, 1960.

EDWARD S. SMITH,
Town Clerk.
Town Hall,
Bury.
18th October, 1960. [7140

Quantity Surveyors and Assistant Quantity Surveyors required by

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
ADMIRALTY
WAR OFFICE
AIR MINISTRY
MINISTRY OF WORKS

Posts in London, Provinces and overseas. London Salaries for suitably qualified and experienced men of up to £1,780 p.a. for quantity surveyors and £1,300 p.a. for assistant quantity surveyors. Prospects of promotion and pensionable status. Write for particulars of vacancies in each Department and forms, quoting J.Q.S., to

MINISTRY of LABOUR
TECHNICAL and SCIENTIFIC REGISTER (Room 403), 26 KING STREET, LONDON, S.W.1

ARCHITECTURAL STAFF
SYDNEY GREENWOOD, ARIBA, CHIEF ARCHITECT
JOHN LAING AND SON LIMITED
requires
A SENIOR ARCHITECT, ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS and ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS for recently established Regional Office in Manchester.
This office will be responsible for all types of Architectural projects undertaken by the Department.
The Senior Architect will be qualified, with at least five years' experience in schools, industrial and commercial projects. Assistant Architects will be qualified with two/three years' similar experience, including domestic experience. Architectural Assistants will be of Intermediate standard, with two/three years' experience in an Architect's Office.
There are excellent prospects within an expanding organisation, including Pension Scheme and other progressive benefits.
Applications giving brief details to Personnel Manager (M.R.O.6), John Laing and Son Limited, Page Street, Mill Hill, N.W.7. [7150

Borough of Ellesmere Port
Appointment of
(1) Senior Assistant Architect
APT Grade IV (£1,140-£1,310)
(2) Architectural Assistant
APT Grade II (£815-£960)
APPLICATIONS are invited from experienced men for the above appointments on the permanent salaried staff of the Borough Engineer and Surveyor. Applicants for (1) Senior Assistant Architect must have passed the Final Examination of the RIBA or its equivalent; (2) Architectural Assistant must have completed their professional training and have had good general architectural experience, preferably in a Local Government Department; preference will be given to those who have passed a Preliminary Examination of the RIBA.
A weekly tenancy of a council house will be offered to the successful candidates on appointment if they reasonably require accommodation.
Applications, stating age, qualifications, experience, and giving the names and addresses of two referees must reach me by not later than Monday, 7th November, 1960.

R. J. BERNIE,
Town Clerk.
Municipal Offices,
ELLESMERE PORT.
21 October, 1960. [7146

H. A. HALPERN AND ASSOCIATES require the following staff for their London and Chatham Offices:
1. Qualified or near qualified **ASSISTANT** with sound design knowledge, to train as future team leader. Salary £1,000.
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Cumberland Chambers, 7 Edgware Road, Marble Arch, London, W.2, phone AMBassador 2471-3; 26 High Street, Chatham, Kent, phone Chatham 41188/9. [7173

Official Announcements

APPOINTMENTS (cont)

County Borough of Bury

APPLICATIONS invited for permanent appointment of **SENIOR ASSISTANT ARCHITECT**, APT IV (£1,140-£1,310). Commencing salary according to qualifications and experience. Applicants should be experienced in dealing with contracts for large public works and should be professionally qualified.

Applications, stating age, details of training, qualifications, experience, present and previous appointments, together with names and addresses of two referees, must reach me by 10th November, 1960.

EDWARD S. SMITH,
Town Clerk.

Town Hall,
Bury.
14th October, 1960. [7126

Hoddesdon Urban District Council

APPLICATIONS are invited for the appointment of Architectural Assistant at a salary in accordance with Grade APT II.

Applicants must have a good experience in architectural design and construction and preference will be given to those who have passed the Intermediate Examination of the Royal Institute of British Architects. The appointment is subject to the Local Government Superannuation Acts, the National Scheme of Conditions o Service, the successful candidate passing a medical examination, and to one month's notice in writing on either side. Hous ng accommodation will be provided for the successful candidate, if necessary, and a casual user car allowance may be payable.

Applications stating present appointment, age, experience and qualifications, together with the names of two referees, must be delivered to the undersigned not later than 25th November, 1960.

Applicants must disclose in writing whether or not they are related to any member or senior officer of the Council. Canvassing in any form will disqualify.

LEONARD G. JOHNES,
Clerk of the Council.

Council Offices,
HODDESDON,
Herts.
26th October, 1960. [7163

Central Electricity Generating Board
Midlands Project Group

FOURTH ASSISTANT ENGINEER (CIVIL)—QUANTITIES

APPLICATIONS are invited for the appointment of Fourth Assistant Engineer (Civil)-Quantities in the Midlands Project Group at Bournville.

Applicants should be competent Quantity Surveyors with experience in estimating billing and measurement for Power Stations or other large industrial buildings and ancillary works—particular experience in site measurement would be an advantage.

Applicants should preferably hold an appropriate qualification.

The salary for the appointment will be within Scale 10 £1,030-£1,325 per annum of the National Joint Board Agreement.

Applications should be made on standard form AE.6, available from the Administrative Officer, Midlands Project Group, P.O. Box 314, Birmingham, 30, and should be returned to him not later than 14th November, 1960.

Envelopes should be marked 'Confidential' quoting Staff Vacancy No. MPG.74/60. [7157

Leeds Regional Hospital Board

APPLICATIONS are invited for the appointment of an **ASSISTANT ARCHITECT.** Salary scale £905-£1,310 per annum. Candidates should be registered architects.

The Board's offices are in Harrogate in pleasant surroundings and an excellent canteen is available on the premises.

Applications stating age, qualifications and experience together with the names and addresses of two referees to The Secretary, Park Parade, Harrogate, by 12th November, 1960. [7183

National Coal Board—North Eastern Division

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS required in Architects Branch, Denaby Main, Nr. Doncaster. RIBA Intermediate and 3 years subsequent practical experience, or Final (practical experience not necessary) or considerable practical experience without qualifications.

Salary £715 x £25 to £850 (exceptionally £1,000). Full details and application forms from Mr. H. Smith, FRIBA, P.O. Box No. 4, Denaby Main, Nr. Doncaster; forms to be returned by 11th November. [7155

Borough of Harrow

APPLICATIONS are invited for the following appointment in the Borough Engineer and Surveyor's Department:—

QUANTITY SURVEYING ASSISTANT. APT Grade II (£815 to £960 p.a., plus London 'Weighting'), the point of commencement according to qualifications and experience.

Applicants should have passed the Intermediate Examination of the RICS or IQS.

The Council cannot provide housing accommodation but a contribution towards removal expenses will be considered.

The appointment is subject to the Local Government Superannuation Acts; and the National Joint Council's Scheme of Conditions of Service.

Application forms, obtainable from me, should be returned to me not later than Saturday, 12th November, 1960.

DAVID PRITCHARD,
Town Clerk.

Town Clerk's Department,
Harrow Weald Lodge,
Harrow, Middlesex. [7139

County Borough of Southend-on-Sea
Education Committee
Municipal College

Principal: T. L. Morgan, MSc, AMICE, AMIStructE

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of **LECTURER** in the School of Architecture.

Candidates must be Associates or Fellows of the Royal Institute of British Architects, with at least five years' professional experience.

Salary in accordance with the Burnham Technical Scale, £1,370 x £35 to £1,550.

Further particulars and forms of application may be obtained from the undersigned (stamped addressed foolscap envelope).

Completed forms to be returned to the Principal, Municipal College, Victoria Circus, Southend-on-Sea, within fourteen days of the appearance of this advertisement.

D. B. BARTLETT,
Chief Education Officer.

Education Office,
Warrior Square,
Southend-on-Sea. [7144

University of Sydney

LECTURESHIP IN ARCHITECTURAL SCIENCE

APPLICATIONS are invited for the above-mentioned position. Candidates should have an Honours degree in Architecture or Engineering and have had some research experience in architectural structures.

The salary for a Lecturer is within the range £A1,730 x £105-£A2,435 per annum, plus cost of living adjustments and will be subject to deductions under the State Superannuation Act. The commencing salary will be fixed according to the qualifications and experience of the successful applicant.

Under the Staff Members' Housing Scheme in cases approved by the University and its Bankers, married men may be assisted by loans to purchase a house.

Further particulars and information as to the method of application may be obtained from the Secretary, Association of Universities of the British Commonwealth, 36 Gordon Square, London, W.C.1.

Applications close, in Australia and London, on 16th December, 1960. [7161

Official Announcements

APPOINTMENTS (cont)

City and County of Newcastle-upon-Tyne
CITY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.
A UNIQUE opportunity exists in this office for competent Architects to take part in one of the most ambitious programmes of varied building works in the country, and vacancies in the establishments of the five Architectural Sections of the Department are given below:

RE-HOUSING SECTION

Principal Assistant Architect — JNC 'C'
Ditto. — JNC 'B'
Senior Assistant Architects — APT V
Ditto. — APT IV
Ditto. — APT III
Architectural Assistant — APT I

This Section is engaged upon the preparation of layouts and design of major Redevelopment schemes in the City, which includes Multi-storey Flats, Shopping Precincts and associated Community buildings, and the development of open spaces including playgrounds, etc., connected therewith. One of the most important of these schemes is the Scotswood Road Redevelopment Area which will re-house approximately 5,000 persons, and which is expected to cost in the region of £12,000,000.

EDUCATION SECTION

Principal Assistant Architect — JNC 'B'
Senior Assistant Architect — APT V
Ditto. — APT IV
Architectural Assistant — APT I

This Section is about to embark on a new Education Precinct in the central area of the City, comprising Colleges of Further Education, Art and Industrial Design, Commerce, Drama, and Multi-storey Hostels for Students, etc., which will be the largest development of its kind in the country.

GENERAL SECTION

Senior Assistant Architect — APT V
Ditto. — APT IV

This Section is engaged on a large and varied programme, including Airport Terminal Building, Public Abattoir and Fatstock Market, Wholesale Markets, new Central Library, Divisional Police Headquarters, and works for all Committees of the Corporation other than Housing and Education.

HOUSING

Principal Assistant Architect — JNC 'A'
Senior Assistant Architect — APT V
Ditto. — APT IV
Ditto. — APT III

This Section deals with the layout and design of all normal Housing Estates, both inside and outside the City boundaries and is engaged on a varied programme of house design of a stimulating character.

continued from previous column

NEW TOWN HALL

Principal Assistant Architect — JNC 'C'
Senior Assistant Architect — APT V
Ditto. — APT IV

This Section is engaged solely on the New Town Hall, a project of some £3,500,000 in value. An exceptional opportunity is presented for working on a building carried out in materials of the highest quality.

The salaries applicable to the posts are in the recently negotiated awards for both Lettered and APT Scales, as follows:

JNC 'C' — **£1,560-£1,825 per annum**
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JOHN ATKINSON,
Town Clerk.

Town Hall,
Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1.
27th October, 1960. [7164

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EDWARD S. SMITH,
Town Clerk.

Town Hall,
Bury.
14th October, 1960. [7125

County Council of the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright
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County Clerk.

County Offices,
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27th October, 1960. [7186

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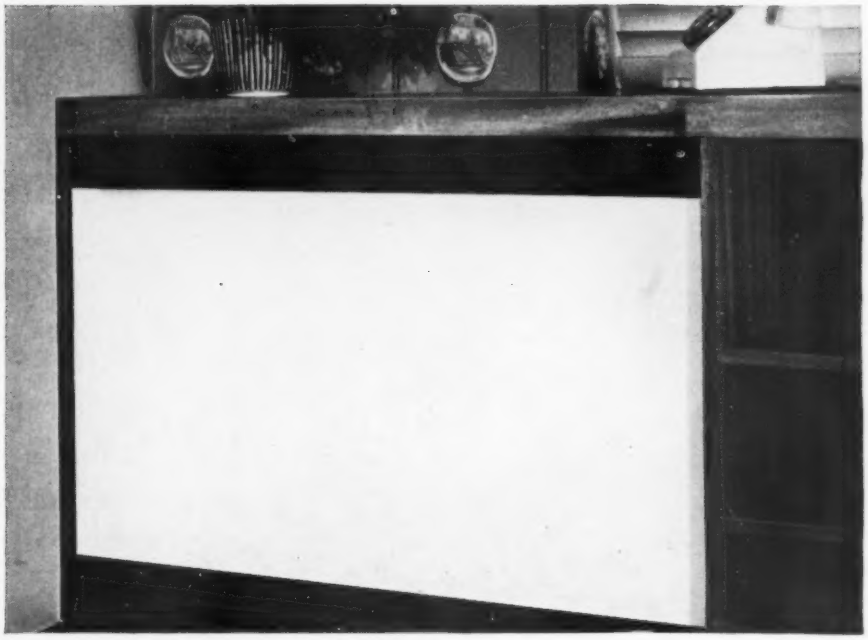

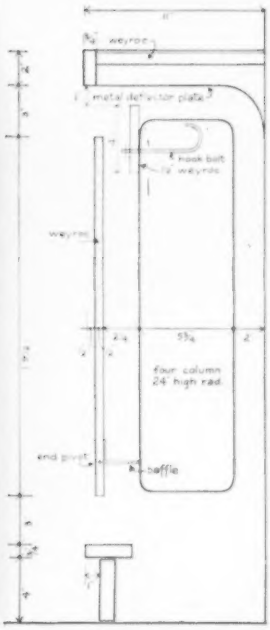

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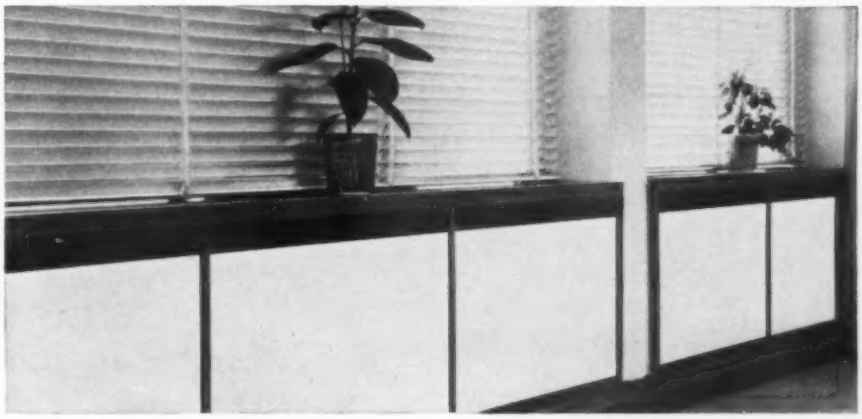

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